BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1825. [NUMBER 1705.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1793.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT
FINANCE.

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that from the 1st of May next the Interest on deposits in the General Treasury, on account of the Estates of Military Officers deceased, and on account of Native Servants proceeding to England with Passengers, be reduced to 4 per Cent per annum

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25th April 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this offlce for the Reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship England, will be closed on or about the 1st May.

GEORGE ELLIOT,
Deputy P. M. General

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
29th April 1825.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held at ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH on Wednesday the 4th of May next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon

The Hon'ble the Governor in the Chair

THOS. CARR,
Secretary

BOMBAY,
22d April 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 2d May next,

SUNDRY Articles belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM PIELL, Esq. consisting of Glass and Queen's ware, some Furniture, a few Articles of Plate, wearing Apparel, &c. &c

Bombay, April 30th 1825

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, from a respectable London House, French Clarets of High Flavour (in English Bottles.)

Bombay, 30th April 1825.

EXCELLENT OATMEAL
AND
PEARL BARLEY
FROM BAXTER AND CO.
OF EDINBURGH
MAY BE HAD
AT
KEMPT AND CO.'S
Bombay, April 30th 1825.

COOLING BEVERAGE,
FOR THIS HOT WEATHER.

SODA WATER in Stone Pint Bottles may be had at KEMPT and Co for cash. To Purchasers taking a quantity not less than Six dozen, an allowance will be made. Orders from the country accompaned, by a reference for payment in Bombay, will be promptly attended to.

The above recently imported on the Cornwallis from Bengal.

Bombay, 30th April 1825.

[illegible]ERY.
[illegible]in the

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On FRIDAY next, the 6th Proximo,
A CASE
OF
FINE READY MADE
BENGAL TOWELS,
JUST IMPORTED.
Meadows Street, 30th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
HOOKAH,
With Silver mountings, and a gold embroidered velvet Carpet,
PRICE RS. 300
Meadows Street, 30th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
FINE
FRENCH CLARET,
Imported per Le Courier,
VIZ.
HAUT BRION
AND
LA ROSE,
AT
RUPEES 10 PER DOZEN.
Meadows Street, 30th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A REMARKABLY handsome, and very light Dennet nearly new, with a Horse and Harness, parted with for no fault whatever.

PRICE RS. 1000.
Meadows Street, 30th April 1825.

WINES ON SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. FORBES & Co.

FINE Sparkling Champagne, from Hamburg, Pink & White, ... Rs. 60 per dozen.
English Clarel from Christopher, ... 30 per do.
Ditto from Palmer, ... 30 per do.
Ditto from Eade & Co. 30 per do.
Adriatic ditto, ... 20 per do.
French ditto (Chateau Margaux), ... 16 per do.
Ditto (Grau-la-Rose) ... 18 per do.
Sherry, from Morrice (warranted to him 35 years old, 36 per do.
London Particular Madeira, Keirs & Co. imported in 1816 lately returned from China, ... 1000 per Pipe.
Ditto from Murdock, Yuille, & Co. imported in 1822 ..... 600 per do.
Do. from Edwards & Co. do. 400 per do.
London Market do. from ditto ditto, ... 300 per do.
India Market do. do. do. ... 140 per half Pipe
Ditto ditto ditto, .. 70 per Qr. Pipe.

Bombay, 30th April 1825.

FOR SALE
A FEW Butts of Good SHERRY, recently imported.
PRICE Rs. 600 EACH
Apply at the Office of Mr. W. NICOL.
Bombay, 27th April 1825.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE 8TH NO. OF
THE QUARTERLY
ARMY LIST,
OF
HIS MAJESTY'S
AND
THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S
TROOPS
ON THE
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT,
FOR
JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH,
1825,
PRICE THREE RUPEES.
Courier Office, 30th April 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MR. MICHAEL ALVARES has contracted with SHAW ZOOTA HURRUCKJEE to dispose of his Vessel the KETCH JANET for the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty Rupees. Any Person or persons having claims, demands, or mortgage on the said Vessel the Ketch Janet, he sue or they are to notify the same to the said PURCHASER within 8 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated the 30th day of April 825.

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIS, Town Major, having taken charge of the Effects of the undermentioned Officers and Non-commissioned Officer has, after paying funeral charges, servants' wages, &c. lodged the balances in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

Captain G. MARSHALL,—3d Regt. Bombay Lt. Cavalry...	56 0-00
Captain DUNLOP,—14th Regt. Bombay N I	531-0-80
Ensign HENRY LOCK,—Bengal 52d Regt	60-0-00
Lieutenant MORLEY—19th Regt. Bombay N I.	00-0-00
Serjeant Major KELLY,—22d Regt. N. I.	46-2-00
Total Rupees	693-2-80

R. A. WILLIS,
Town Major.

BOMBAY,
29th April 1825.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of Bae MEERBHAE daughter of Varia BOHMUNJEE LOWJEE late of Bombay Parsee Woman deceased, having been granted out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to MERWANJEE HEEJEEBHOY the Executor named in the said Will, All persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 25th April 1825.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી•મુમબઇ•વાલી•પારશણ•મરનાર•બાઇ•મેહેરબાઇ•વાડીઆ•બહમંનજી•લવજી•છોકરી•એ•બાઇનાં•વીલનાં•વશીઅત•નામાંનો•અખતીઆર•શ્રી•મુમબઇ•શ્રુપરીમ•ફોરટ•આઇ•જુડીકેટર•મધે થી•મેહેરવાંનજી•હીરજીભાઇને•આપેઆછે• ઢાંએરે•એ•બાઇએ•પોતાનાં•વીલનો•એ• ઘણીને•વકીલ•કીધોછે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે• લોકો•એનાં•બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંઆને• જાહેર•થાએ—તા• ૨૫ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૫

બરોન•ફોરટનો•વકીલ

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

Many are the complaints, which I am destined day after day to hear made against Indian servants, and the longer I live and the more I see, the more I am inclined to believe there is much foundation for them. I do not mean to trouble you now with a long dissertation on their total disregard for truth, their indifference as to whether their master's property is stolen, lost, or spoiled, and their entire want of gratitude, where they have been for years kindly and liberally treated. All these qualities are but too familiar to us, and are seen and experienced every day of our lives. I merely wish to bring to public notice a system which at present prevails among Bombay servants, and is calculated to cause loss, trouble, and discomfort to a part of our society, which ought to be least liable to annoyance.—I mean the young and inexperienced. I will suppose that a young man just arrived in the country, or in fact any officer, stationed in Bombay with his regiment, wants a set of servants. As the life of a soldier is ever subject to contingencies by "flood and field" he naturally wishes that his servants should be aware of these contingencies, and ready to share them with their master at a moment's warning. High wages are necessarily the consequence in procuring an establishment ready to move, at least supposed to be so, on any sudden emergency, and the inexperienced dupe of their villainy consoles himself for the additional and grinding expense, with the belief that he has a valuable set of servants, devoted to his interests, and ready to go through fire and water with him, whenever it may be necessary to submit to such an ordeal. Unfortunate deception! The General Order is issued for embarkation—the drums beat—the bugle sounds—and these merely premonitory signs of death and destruction begin to operate with rapid and [illegible] The cook's mother, the [illegible] her, and the [illegible] in a moment other dies. What is to be done in the midst of such a scene of *distress* and *mourning*? It is impossible that people so situated can leave their relations. New servants must be found, and as they must be taken without much selection, and on the spur of the moment, character cannot be attended to; and the probable consequence will be, that after solemn assurances of fidelity on one side, and a liberal advance of wages on the other, three out of four of the new levy will be found absent without leave at the moment of departure, perhaps for active and long service. No person who has not experienced it, can judge of the misery and inconvenience attending such an occurrence, and yet nothing is more common nor more frequent. I know there are people who have been long quietly settled in Bombay, who have never been beyond the limits of this little eastern *cockaigne*, and who may be wise in their generation for ought I know, who are fond of attributing all such untoward circumstances to the fault of the masters; but as far as my experience goes, I can safely aver I have known them as frequently happen, where servants were well treated and regularly paid, as where the contrary was the case It is to be hoped that some remedy will be found for an evil which is increasing every day. Perhaps the best plan that could be adopted, would be to establish an office under the police, where the names of servants, their monthly wages, and their place of residence, might be registered, and where it might also be stated whether they were hired merely for garrison service, or to proceed wherever they might be called upon to go, at least in India. It is all the same, however, what plan is adopted, if it succeeds in removing the evil. In the meantime I would advise every young man when he hires a servant, after being satisfied as to his character, to bind him by a written obligation to go with him wherever it may be his fortune to be called. If this plan was once generally adopted, and it was made known to servants that they would not be allowed to leave their master at a moment's notice, and when most required, few or none would offer, who did not seriously intend to fulfill their engagements.

Your's, &c.
MILES ERRATICUS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I have to request the honor of a place

in your Journal, for the following remarks on one of the most important transactions in which India has been interested since the time of Vasco de Gama. The transaction I allude to, is the cession by Britain to the King of the Netherlands of the Dutch East Indian islands in 1814, and of Sumatra in 24, of which I think you will find in what follows a juster view than in any of the public prints in circulatton in this part of the world. Should you accede to my wishes in inserting this communication, or any part of it, I will be induced to steal from the tedium of an Indian day an occasional hour, and will employ it in your service.

Your obedient Servant,
HISTORICUS.

The public mind is immediately struck with the plain words "make over the Island of——with its dependencies;" and possessing neither knowledge sufficient, nor taking time to think of the various considerations which may render such resignation politic as well as just, they instantly echo the outcry of the public prints, and of individuals whose interests may have suffered, and load the government with the charges of folly and of a reckless disregard to the interests of their country. Hence i is, that the real merits of these transactions. of which I am going to speak, have been overlooked, and the plain and just policy of Britain been subjected to the most unmitigated censure.

It is of the highest importance to the interests of Britain that a power of the second class should exist in the low countries, containing, as they do, so much industry, so many harbours, and such commanding fortresses. Such a power will always from its situation be anxious to remain on the terms of friendship with England, and I will look to that country for commercial advantages in time of peace, and for aid in war. The French and Austrians they will naturally fear; for to those powers the Netherlands would be valuable acquisitions, nor will the Prussians be much less obnoxious On the other hand, the possession of these provinces by any of the great powers must still be, as it ever has been, the object of English policy and military enterprise to prevent. Queen Elizabeth and her wisest ministers, knew well the danger of the Spaniards having large armies there, and to prevent it spent more blood and treasure than in all her other foreign transactions put together. The same views were adopted by James, and so strong was the natural connection between the countries believed [illegible] was considered useless to re- [illegible] ary towns in our hands. [illegible] rds very formi- [illegible] en to be ranked among the first powers of Europe, a situation they are now not likely again to attain to, and we must guard against the other extreme; for unless Holland be in reality possessed of resources and strength, she can be of no use to us, and will sooner or later fall into the hands of one or other of our rivals. We should, therefore, do all in our power to preserve and increase her consequence as a state; and the only mean for effecting this, is the restoring and fostering her Eastern Empire; and so great are the advantages resulting from the measure. that some loss in our own Indian possessions may be well borne.

But does the British power suffer any injury from the cession of the Dutch Islands to their former owners? I am convinced it does not. The greatest danger to which our Empire in India is exposed, arise from our territories becoming too extensive It is a principle owned and acted on by the governors of India, that territorial aggrandisement is carefully to be avoided. But this is not always possible; are we not then to rejoice when an opportunity offers of honorably getting free of a load from off the wheels of Government? Is it not enough for us to retain Syncapore and Malacca, by which all commercial advantages will be secured, and more wealth added to the State than would accrue from extended possessions. I can see far enough into futurity to predict, that the former of these places will one day become the Tyre of the East.

It has been remarked that Java, in our hands, would grow enough of sugar for the consumption of the whole of England; but our West Indies do more than this, and so the Government judges, still refusing admission at moderate duties of this article from Bengal. The apprehensions of the exclusive commercial system of the Dutch being again revived are evidently groundless. Are not our Merchants settled in numbers at Batavia itself? and will not the native trade alone be sufficient to supply us with nutmegs? Here it may not be out of place to remarck, that in Mr. Canning's speech on the resigning Sumatra to the Dutch, appears that trait in his character noticed by Byron,

"He still was borne a wit,
"And never, even in that dull house, could tame,
"To unlearned prose his own poetic flame;"

for he must be witty when he should be grave, and laughs at attaching importance "to a little spice for a pudding," forgetting the value set on this trade in all ages and by all nations.

The only other point that remains to be noticed, is the alleged breach of our promises to the natives. To this it may be answered, that a virtuous statesman will endeavour, in all his measures, to obtain for his country, and his country's friends, all the good possible; but that he will often be forced to overlook some of the pledges given by distant agents, nor for doing so will any candid person blame him, provided he leaves the parties in no worse state than he found them. Now we have been far from leaving those Islands in a worse condition than when our first connection with them took place.—We have shewn the Dutch the advantages of a mild government; we have introduced clauses in our treaties in order to protect the natives: nor will their governors wantonly offend a power which can, without any very violent effort, resume its cessions, nor can they be supposed so blind as not to perceive the necessity of obtaining the good will of the natives if they wish to establish their power, and to be able to resist the English armies in the event of another war.

I will conclude by observing, that much unjust reproach has been thrown on our Belgic neighbours with regard to their colonies.—Many instances of cruelty and oppression, no doubt, occur in their Eastsrn history, but of those, some are to be ascribed to a want of confidence in their own power; others to their monopoly system. Their care of the religious instruction of their Indian subjects, and the success of their missions, indicate no reckless system of wrong.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22ND APRIL, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;

No. 147 of 1825. The Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to place Lieutenant J. Outram, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Collector and Political Agent in Candiesh, for the purpose of Commanding a Bheel Corps to be raised in that Province for Police duties.

No. 148 of 1825. It appearing that a misconception of the intention of Government in fixing on a sum of money to be taken for the discharge of Soldiers in certain cases, as expressed in the General Order of the 25th of October last, has encouraged a belief among the soldiery that a man will obtain his discharge as a matter of course on being able to raise the sum specified, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council considers it necessary to explain that such a measure was never contemplated, and that discharges before the expiration of the contracted time of service can only be granted in very special cases, and on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, when the convenience of the public service may admit of the interests or wishes of individuals being taken into consideration.

Bombay Castle, 22d April, 1825.

No. 149 of 1825. The Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased in the General Department to appoint Assistant Surgeon A. Graham, to the situation of Civil Surgeon at Kaira, in the room of Mr. Howison, who has been allowed to resign that office.

Bombay Castle, 23d April 1825.

No. 150 of 1825. The leave granted to Lieut. Colonel Commandant B. W. Sealey, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry to Europe, is cancelled at that officer's request,

Bombay Castle, 25th April 1825.

No. 151 of 1825. Surgeon William Gall, of the Medical Establishment, is removed from the Army, and placed on the Pension List in this Country on the scale laid down for a Captain it the General orders of the 8th December 1820 subject to the approval of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' 1 | 8½d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
COMPANY'S PAPER.
Remittable.... 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable.. 106 a 116 do.
According to Registry.

We have continued our Europe extracts, for some of which we are indebted to the Calcutta Papers. Every rumour regarding the operations of our armies in the territories of Ava appears to excite interest Aracan has certainly fallen, though the official account has not been published. The following short extract from the Calcutta John Bull is more circumstantial than any other account we have seen.

Extract of a letter from Chittagong, dated 8th instant.—"*Aracan* fell on the 31st—we had hot work on the 29th, 30th, and 31st—o the latter day the mortars were brought to bear, and it was soon up. Major Kemm of the 2d Light Infantry is badly wounded. and Captain French, Commanding Madras 16th was killed. General Morrison has established Head Quarters on a large tank in the centre of the place, the Garrison of which is composed of H. M. 44th and Madras 15th—our loss does not in killed and wounded exceed 100. The Rajah with most of his followers escaped. Such is our detail of scanty particulars, on which you may rely."

The Ships Bombay Merchant and Hellen from Rangoon the 5th and 3d instant, have arrived at Madras. The Government Gazette states "that at the time those ships sailed Donabew had not fallen, but there was no doubt of its being in our possession immediately. The enemy had made several sorties from it, and had suffered most severely. A heavy firing was going on when the ships sailed. The gallant Major Yeates of the 26th, we regret to find, died of cholera on the 12th ultimo. The Siamese Army remained close to Martaban."

On the occasion of the anniversary of the birth day of His Majesty George the Fourth a ball and supper were given at Parell by the Hon'ble the Governor, which was numerously and fashionably attended. After dancing had continued for some time. the party proceeded to the terrace in the garden, where there was a grand display of fireworks, the effect of which was greatly heightened by the nature of the scenery amidst which they were exhibited. The want of the sheet of water, however, which on former occasions was the most striking among the group of objects, took away considerably from the beauty and imposing effect of the scene On the ceasing of the fireworks, the company assembled round the supper tables, which were placed under an extensive awning. Soon after His Majesty's health was given, the party returned to the ball room, where dancing was kept up with spirit till near 3 o'clock. A great number of respectable natives were present on this occasion.

Under the Madras head will be found a long and minute account of the attack made on the stockades at Donebew by Col. Cotton.

In a former number we mentioned, that Major Thomas, with a small detachment, had succeeded in making himself master of Dungurpore. The following are the particulars of that affair. Major T. had resolved on the 9th ultimo to attack the fort and palace, but the intelligence he received relative to the strength of the enemy, and the preparations they had made to resist him, induced him to delay the attack till the arrival of Artillery. On the morning of the 10th, however, he was informed that the enemy had neglected to occupy the *Chebootrah*, a strong building in the centre of the town, which commanded the only well from which the palace could be supplied with water, and which he immediately determined, if possible, to get possession of. Captain Hunter, with the squadron o the 1st Light Cavalry and two hundred sepoys, was directed to move rapidly to the Southern extremity of the town, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the enemy, while a detachment of 150 men and a body of irregulars, under Captain Irwin, moved unperceived by the enemy into the town, through a broken wicket, at the same time that Lieutenant Cracklow with 30 men escaladed a bastion on the western face. The desired object was obtained by these dispositions, and a small detachment of Infantry. under Lieutenant Darke, was posted in a position to command the well. The insurgents made afterwards repeated attempts to carry this post, but were always repulsed, and were obliged at last to evacuate the fort. The Rajah's family was taken in the pursuit, and the disturbances, we understand, have been since settled. Our loss in the affair was 4 sepoys and four irregulars killed, and 5 sepoys and 8 irregulars wounded The enemy lost thirty men killed and many were wounded.

It appears from the Calcutta papers that a new æra has opened on our Australian possessions. The liberty of the press and the trial by Jury, two important and invaluable boons, have been conferred on the Colony of New South Wales. There are now two Journals published at Sydney, which, as far as we can judge from a hasty perusal of the extracts taken from them, in the Scotsman in the East, appear to be conducted with great spirit, moderation, and ability. We sincerely trust that the enthusiasm of newly acquired liberty will not lead to any violence and excess of party or political feeling, which may tend to endanger the continuance of a blessing so important and invaluable, in fixing the moral and political character of those, who are probably destined to give origin to an empire, to whose greatness it is impossible to fix any limits, and whose progress in civilization and the arts and sciences, may exert, at some future period, an unprecedented influence over a large portion of mankind. When we look back to what America was a hundred years ago, we may without presumption predict, that our colonies in New Holland will exhibit an equally rapid and proportionate progression towards importance and independence, and when united as a nation, and go[illegible] themselves, they will be of f[illegible] and benefit to the mothe[illegible] they could ever possi[illegible] dependencies. When, this period will arrive, it is impossible to say:—but the time must come, sooner or later, when the branch will be separated from the parent stem, in the same manner that the offspring of animated beings, after a certain period of submission to parental care and authority, assert their liberty, and act independant of those to whom they owe their origin. It is not improbable, also, that these valuable privileges, so wisely conferred by Sir Thomas Brisbane, will operate in extending the colonies in New Holland, by encreasing the number of emigrations towards that quarter. Many of those who have been obliged to leave their country have preferred America, merely on account of the superior freedom enjoyed there. When they can obtain an asylum where equal liberty is to be found, among their own countrymen, and in a fertile country and salubrious climate, it will probably become the object of their choice.

We have not had any letters from Cutch since our last, but if we may judge from a long list of supplies required in that quarter, which we happened to see the other day, we may safely conclude that nothing but peace, quiet, and good fellowship, is anticipated for some time to come. We are afraid, however, that unless the China ships make their appearance soon (as there is nothing to be had here at present) our friends on the northern frontier will run the risk of passing rather an abstemious monsoon.

The annual meeting of the Education Society, and the examination of the two Central Schools will take place at St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday next. We are also informed that the Foundation stones of the new School houses at Byculla will be laid on Thursday morning at half past six o'clock.

It is said that warlike preparations are still making and troops collecting on account of the recent disturbances at Bhurtpore. Should it become necessary to attack the place, we have no fear for the result. The Jauts are certainly a brave and warlike people, and their courage will no doubt be encreased and sustained by the recollection of former success; but they have never yet experienced the full effect of British Artillery. Hatrass, we believe, was considered by the natives of Hindostan, and even by our own Officers, to be as strong as Bhurtpore; but we all recollect what a short stand it made against the powerful and judicious measures that were employed for [illegible] reduction.

We are extremely happy to understand that our band of Amateurs, though at present weak in numbers but strong in talent, are likely soon to add another to the many obligations they have already conferred upon society.

The Lowjee Family from Calcutta arrived on Tuesday. The following is the list of Passengers.

The Lady of the Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Heber, and Child, Captain L. Russell, Captain M. Law, Lieut. H. Stampford, Assist. Surgeon W. B. Taylor, Bombay Artillery, Captain R. Gillipie, 4th Dragoons, and A. D. C. to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, Capt. R. Tickell, Bengal Engineer, Captain C. F. Havelock, 16th Dragoons, S. B. Henning Esq. 67th Regt.

The detachment of Bombay Artillery employed with the Force at Rangoon arrived by this opportunity.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The opening of the Quarter Sessions took place on Monday last, before the Hon'ble the Puisne Judges; when the grand Jury were sworn in, which consisted of the following Gentlemen.

John Elphinston Esq. Foreman.

Robert Finlay,	Charles Keys,
Patrick Stewart.	James Forbes,
R. M. Paye,	George H. Pitt.
Robert Dodd.	George Noton.
Wm. Clarke.	Wm. Jardine.
M. D. De Vitre,	Mansfield Forbes.
Thos. Crawford.	Wm. Shotton.
James Jeakes.	W. T. Graham.
Thomas Flower.	W. G. Bird.
Crawford Macleod.	W. Ritchie.
Joseph Salter.	

and
G. A. Prinsep Esquires.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, APRIL 27TH.

In consequence of the late appearance of the Small Pox at this Presidency, and reports tending to prejudice a confidence in the efficacy of vaccination, a medical gentleman of distinguished reputation, with an activity and zeal which does honour to his feelings and the character of his profession, has made every possible investigation, to ascertain how far such reports have been correct: and we feel a particular gratification in stating, that he has not discovered a single instance of small-pox having been fatal, subsequent to vaccination. S[illegible] few cases of secondary small-pox h[illegible] curred, [illegible] rise to a [illegible]

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Kennett, 21st Regt.
Lieutenant J. T. Leslie, Artillery.
Captain W. Wilkins, 1st Light Cavalry.
Cornet H. Hamilton, 1st Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant P. W. Bylie, Madras Artillery.
Ensign E. Brett, 5th Regt. N. I
Captain R. Burrowes, 4th Light Dragoons.
Captain L. Russell, Artillery.
Lieutenant Law, Artillery.
Lieutenant H. Stamford, Artillery.
Ensign S. B. Henning, 67th Regt.
Cornet Havelock, 16th Dragoons.
Ensign Ashton, 10th Regt.
Captain Tickell, Bengal Establishment.
Major Maw, Marine Battalion.
Captain Sheriff, 2d E. Regt.
Captain Canning, 3d N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Surgeon D. C. Bell, 18th Regt.
Lieutenant J. Jameson; 18th Regt.
Lieutenant Willoughby, Regt. Artillery.
Lieutenant Cumming, 2d E. Regt.
Lieutenant J. Laing, Pioneer.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—April 22d Ship James Scott. Capt. W. G. Thomas, from China 31st January, and Cochin 28d March.

22d Ship Schooner Loory, Nacqudah Hajee Ahmud, from Cochin.

26th Brig Kaikusroo, Naqudah Cawasjee, from Surat 21st April.

Do. Ship Lowjee Family, Captain William Lewis, from Calcutta, left the pilot 14th March and touched at Cananore.

Passengers per James Scott,—Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Prueu, Miss Pruen.

Passengers per Brig Kaikusroo.—Mr. and Miss Forbes.

DEPARTURES.—April 22d Ship Golucester, Captain Richard Cadling, to West Coast of Sumatra.

Do, Portuguese Brig Cassadore, Captain J. A. De Silve, to Demaun.

23d Schooner Fly, Captain G. F. Andrew, to Mandavie.

Do. Ship King George the Fourth, Captain Samuel Groven, to Mandavie.

24 Brig Jamesina, Captain Alexander Grant, to Cutch.

Do. Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin, to Cutch.

Do. Shaw Byramgore, Captain John Crockett, to China.

26th Portuguese Ship Angelica, Captain A. F De Silva, to Demaun.

Do. Brig Nassery, Naquedah Cassim Mahomed, Coast of Sumatra.

Do. Ship Cornwallis, Captain D. Hardie, to Mandavie.

Do. Brig Sallamty, Syrang Chugla Jugsey, to Malabar Coast.

Passeuger by Ship Gloucester,—Mr. R. B. Heukman.

Passenger by Schooner Fly.—Lieut. P. Luchia. 16th Regiment.

Passengers by Jamesina,—Troops.

Passengers by Kusrovie.—Troops.

Passenger by Shaw Byramgore,—Mrs. Kraket.

Passengers by Cornwallis.—Mrs Pottinger. Captain Pottinger, Lieut Hopkins. Lieut. Whitaker, Ensign Stewart, Lieut. Jameson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—11th, Danish Ship Norden, Captain H. Schaldkeenest, from Tranquebar 10th April.

12th, Brig Lutchemy, Captain J. B. Berteaux, from Mauritius, Point de Galle. Negapatam, and last from Pondicherry 11th April.

13th, Transport Ship Furguson, Captain G. Stodart. from Rangoon 25th March.

Do. Brig Negapatam, and Cutter Capper, from the Southward.

14th, Ship Nova Phœnix, Captain S. D'Incarnaçaõ, from Macao 9th, and Singaporo 28th February, Penang 15th March, and Trincomalie 12th April.

DEPARTURES.—April 11th. Ship Donna Carmelita, Captain J. Hunter, for Calcutta.

14th. Ship Sulimany, Captain Robert S. Carter, for Calcutta.

Do. Cutter Capper, Captain M. Weston, for Port Novo.

17th. Ship Nova Phœnix, Captain S. D'Incarnaçao, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 5. Ship Aurora, Percy Earl, from London 24th October. Port Pravo 30th November, and Madras 31st March.

Do. Brig Rebecca J. S. Reed, from Rangoon 24th March.

6th. French Brig Bonne Sophie, A. Bonnefet, from Mauritius 27th January.

9th Brig Ben Jonson, L. C. Clement, from Rangoon 28d March.

10th Ship Princess Charlotte, J. Blyth, from New South Wales 28th January.

Do, Schooner Venus, J. Anderson, from Penang 17th March.

Do. Marianna, S. W. Hazlewood, from Rangoon 25th March.

Passengers per Aurora, from London.

Mrs. O'Brien; Mrs. Whish and Child; Mrs. Schnell; Miss Schnell; Miss Wright: Lieutenant Colonel L. R. O'Brien, C B. Bengal Light Cavalry; Major S. Whish, Bengal Artillery; Lieut G. Templer 42d N. I. Mr. R. Buchan, Surgeon; Messrs. William Elliott. H. Maynard, John Ewart. and R. Boyd, Cadets; Messrs. J. H. Rodgers and Taylor Merchants; Mr. F. G. Maitland; Mr. R W. Low, Mariner, and Mr. Schnell.

Passenger per Rebecca, from Rangoon.

Mr. J. W. Foger, Free Mariner.

Passengers per Ben Jonson.

Captain Rodger; and Mr. C. Fraser.

Passengers per Princess Charlotte.

Mrs. Jacob; Miss Frances M. Jacob; V. Jacob, Esq. Merchant; Captain George Williamson, 19th Regiment Native Infantry; Messrs. Colin Urquhart Henry Lewis, and John Stellwell.

Passengers per Marianna.

Mr. William Craufurd, Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—April 6. Ships Euphrates, W. Meade, and Providence, S. Remmington, for London,

April 10. Bark Sultana, P. Mellen, for Sumatra.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday, the 21st March, at St. Mary's Church, by the Revd. T Lewis, M. A Mr. Edward Timmins, to Sarah, the second Daughter of Mr. Thomas Brady, Livery Stable Keeper.

At Madras, by Special License, on Wednesday, the 23d March, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Revd. Mr. R. A. Denton, M. A. Mr. Edward D'Sena,, eldest Son of Mr. Lewis D'Sena. to Miss Maria Louiza, the daughter of Mr. R. J. Pauchard, Conductor of Ordnance.

On the 4th April, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Thomas Barrett, to Mrs. Catherine Hattersley.

At Bangalore, on the 6th April, Richard Bromwich, Serjeant Major in His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth Smith, Widow in H. M. 54th Regiment.

At Bangalore, on the 6th April, Phillip Gregory, Serjeant in his Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, to Jane Eaves, widow in the same Regiment.

At the Luz Church, on the 11th April by the Revd. Fre Clementi De Esperito Santo, Mr. V. D. Johnson, to Miss C. McDaniel.

BIRTHS.—At Ellichapore, (Madras,) on the 2d March, Lady of Lieut. Adam, 44th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

At St. Thomas' Mount, (Madras), on Wednesday, the 23d March, the Lady of Lieut. F. Blundell, of the Artillery, of a daughter.

At Vepery, (Madras,) on the 23d March, at the house of the Revd. C. Traveller, the Lady of Capt Clemons, 9th Regt. N. I. of a son.

At Nagpore, on the 28th March, the Lady of Captain Keating, 41st Regiment N. I. of a Son.

On the 6th April, at Carangooly, the Lady of Brooke Cunliffe, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on the 18th Feb. in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Conductor J. Huntley, of the Ordnance Department.

In Fort St. George, (Madras), on the 5th March, Lieut. John Penn, of His Majesty's 69th Regt. aged 25 years and 4 months.

At the Palace of Kittoor, on the 24th March the infant Son of Lieut. George Perks, 23d Light Infantry.

At Chittoor, on the 29th March, Thomas, only Son of R Gibbon, Esq. Surgeon, on the Madras Establishment.

At Madras, Mrs E. F. Hicken, aged 24 years, 3 months, and 11 days.

At the Presidency, on the 13th April, Major Richard John Cotgrave of the Corps of Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer, aged 49 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 31st March, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Moffet, to Miss Mar Reford.

At Calcutta, on the 2d April, at St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. Col, Robt. Henry Cuplifee, Honorable Company's Military Service, to Miss Susan Emily Paton.

At Menghyr, on the 3d April, at the Residence of Doctor John Tytler, by the Revd. Mr. Mills, of Bishop's College, T. M Farnworth, Esq of the 44th Regt. Ben. N. I. to Eleanor, eldest Daughter of Peter Gillis, Esq. deceased.

At Calcutta, on the 4th April, at St. John's Cathedral. Lieut. Robt. Castle Jenkins, 61st Regt. N. I to Miss Anna Bazett Catherine Palmer.

At Calcutta, on the 4th April, at St. John's Cathedral, John Grant, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Honorable Company's Service, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholson Agnes Hayes.

At Calcutta, on the 5th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T Thomason, Lieutenant A. G. Ward, of the 68th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Hannah, eldest Daughter of the lat Reverend W. Ward, of Serampore.

At Calcutta, on the 9th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. T. Thomason, Edward Hughes. Esq. to Rosling eldest Daughter of Lewis Namey, Esq. of the Police Establishment.

BIRTHS.—At Colombo, on the 9th March, the Lady of Capt. Braybrooke, Ceylon Regt. of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on Tuesday the 5th April, at the house of Francis Law, Esq. the Lady of Edward Bird, Esq. Barrister at Law, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 7th April, Mrs. C. Rebello, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Rangoon, on the 18th January, of wounds received in action with the enemy, Captain G. W. Clark, of the 13th Light Infantry.

At Ryepore, on the 11th Feb. J. H. Martin, Esq. of the Medical Establishment of the Nagpore Raja.

At Colombo, on the 23d Feb. of Cholera, Christina Anthonetta, only daughter of Mr. Benedictus Adrianus De Vos, aged 8 years and 19 days.

At Ceylon, on the 28th February, Mr. George Gerard Solomonaz, of Dropsy, aged 21 years and 6 months.

At Ceylon, on the 4th March, of Cholera, Mrs. Anna Maria de Neys, widow of the late Mr. Jacobus de Neys, aged 55 years.

At Calcutta, on the 5th March, Mr. James McKonachie, aged 25 years, Assistant to Messrs. Middleton and Co. Jewellers.

At Calcutta, on the 9th April, Mr. Francis Ward, many years Head Clerk in the Office of the late Thomas Templeton, Esq. Attorney at Law, much regretted, aged 50 years.

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
APRIL 18, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " par to 6 per Cent. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3
" " 1 | 9 at 6

Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par

GENERAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL BOWSER, COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, March 14, 1825.

Lieutenant General Bowser having concluded the inspection and review of the whole of the Corps of Artillery (Horse and Foot) at its Head Quarters St. Thomas's Mount, has great reason to be gratified with the excellent condition and efficient appointments of that fine body of men and horses.

The practice was excellent, and the military appearance of all the corps under arms, their steadiness combined with precision, and celerity of movement, was highly creditable, and the interior economy of each individual corps, is a proof of the existence of that *esprit de corps*, which never fails to mark the value and attention of the officer towards his soldiers. Lieutenant General Bowser congratulates Lieutenant Colonel Lisnond, the Acting Commandant on his valuable exertions being so well seconded by all ranks.

G. CADELL.
A. D. A. G.

[illegible] has fallen and so has Bassien; but [illegible]y to say that at Donebew, 60 miles [illegible]oon, the force under Brigadier General [illegible]n has met with a severe repulse—Maha Bundoolah having made his appearance in that quarter with a force supposed to be 20,000 strong. The contest was a hot one and has cost us (the British) much loss in Officers and men.---They were latterly obliged to retreat to a neighbouring stockade, and are only waiting for a battering train to capture Donebew—It's downfall is certain. From the last accounts Sir Archibald Campbell was said to be two days march from Prome.

[*Mad. Gaz. April* 16.

By this arrival was learn that an unsuccesstul attack had been made on Donabew by the force under Brigadier General Cotton; the accounts of which had also reached Calcutta, and we republish from the Bengal Papers, the subjoined articles relative to this attack, and to the state of the war in other quarters.

We learn from a correspondent, that Brigadier General M'Creagh's Division left Rangoon on the 15th of March: the same correspondent noticing the attack of Donebew, reports that it is considered to be extremely strong—1200 yards each face, with 25 guns on each, and having a deep ditch—the wall of the fortification being of brick-wort cased with kimber, 13 feet in thickness—with pits and spikes, covered with grass so as to be hid from view. all round the place—Bundoola is said to have had 15,000 fighting men; our force was not more than 750 bayonets. It was understood that Sir Archibald Campbell had joined Brigadier General Cotton, and it was reported that Bundoola had evacuated Donebew, meaning it was thought to proceed again to Rangoon. Brigadier General M'Creagh's division was about 8 miles from Rangoon on the 20th of March, and was expected to move on the following day.

Brigadier General Cotton attacked the enemy's position at Donebew on the 8th instant, at a Pagoda, which was carried with a loss to the enemy of 400 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The second stockade, distant from the first 500 yards, was then cannonaded and attacked. This attempt proved unsuccessful, and the Brigadier General finding that his force was not strong enough to carry the main stockade, (even had he taken the second,) and being exposed to a heavy fire, judged it prudent to reimbark the troops and to drop down 4 miles below Donebew until reinforced. Our loss was heavy on the occasion, amounting to 130 killed and wounded, including in the former, Captains Rose and Cannon, of H. M. 89th.

[*Government Gazette April* 16.

"The following, is an account of the attack upon Donebew on the 7th March 1825, under the Command of Brigadier General W. Cotton, with a Force of 900 men against 25,000 Burmese Commanded by Bundoolah the Burmese Chief."

7TH MARCH.—At gun-fire there was a heavy fog which soon cleared away, and at six o'clock orders were given to Brig. Gen. Mallet for 400 men from the Column to land and the remainder to remain on board the boats as a reserve; the men landed and formed two divisions, the advance commanded by Major Basden, 89th Regiment, the other by Lieutenant Colonel O'Donoghue, 47th Regiment; at half past six o'clock, the column moved off with two six pounders to the attack of the Enemy's advanced post of Donebew, which was carried in a most gallant manner, with a loss of the Enemy of 600 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners 6 six pounders, gingals, 150 muskets, and about 300 swords and spears. Our loss was twenty-six killed and wounded.—This post was considered the strongest work any person had seen in this Country, being defended by a strong breast work and double entrenchments with spikes &c. and a high rail work in front.—Inside filled with Pagodas. Immediately afterwards a reconnoitering party was sent out to take up a position for a battery of 4-6 pounders, 2-8½ inch howitzers, 2-5½ inch ditto, and two Rocket Tubes under Captains Kennon and Potten, to make a breach in the first Stockade.—General Cotton in reconnoitering the Enemy's works had two men of the 47th Regiment wounded by the Enemy.—Orders were sent to Brigadier General Malet to plant a picquet on the left of the Enemy's works, Captain Cursham of the Madras European Regiment with 50 men was selected for this duty; at 9 o'clock we opened a heavy fire on the Enemy's works, at half past 9 o'clock, directions were sent to Brigadier General Mallet (from General Cotton) to take possession of the large wooden house in rear of our battery, while the General repaired on board the Steam Boat, to consult with Captain Alexander on the Naval operations. At 11 o'clock orders were again sent to Brigadier General Mallet, that when Captain Kennon and Lieutenant Dixon the Engineer reported the practicability of escalading, he was to send a party consisting of 200 men to the attack of the Enemy's works.---Brigadier General Mallet immediately ordered 100 of the 89th Regiment and 100 of the 47th Regiment, under the command of Captain Rose of the 89th, to repair under cover of the house in rear of the battery; he also ordered 50 men of the 89th to be in reserve for their support, with 25 of the 47th Regiment.—At 12 o'clock Captain Kennon and Lieutenant Dixon reported, that they saw that part of the Enemy had retired from the front face of the Stockade, that they would keep up a heavy fire on the Enemy's works and that, that was the proper time for the party to advance for the escalade.—Brigadier General Mallet sent with them four ladders and pointed out the position they were to enter the Stockade; on their advancing a dreadful heavy fire from the Enemy opened upon them, and from the strength of the Abbattis, and difficulty of approach they swerved too much to the right, and at last after losing several men they retired to the right below a bank of the river, where they remained for some time covered by the bank; they so[illegible] number of men, two Captains o[illegible] (Rose and Cannon) killed and one [illegible] wounded (C. King). After the wou[illegible] been brought in, Brigadier General Ma[illegible] called the party, finding it totally impo[illegible] for them to get into the work—The Ene[illegible] kept up a constant fire on our guns and peop[illegible] and our howitzers, guns and rockets appeare[illegible] to have but little effect upon them; we had a [illegible] number of men killed and wounded about the house in rear of our battery, as well as at the post of the Pagoda from the Enemy's guns.—At 1 o'clock, General Cotton returned from the Steam Vessel to the wooden house in rear of our battery, at half past 1 o'clock, our howitzers rockets and guns continued to play upon the Enemy and was returned.—The remainder of the day passed without further operations, excepting that four 12 pounders were brought on shore to form a heavy battery, intending to effect a breach in the Stockade on the next day, and try again to carry the Stockade at 9 o'clock. General Cotton, Brigadier General Mallet and Staff returned to the Pagoda Stockade after placing a picquet which our force had occupied during the day, where a consultation was held by General Cotton, Brigadier General Mallet, and Captain Alexander on the propriety of retiring from the advanced post we then occupied and returning to the boats during the night, which was thought actually necessary by all.—A working party was immediately ordered of 100 men from the 89th Regiment and Madras European Regiment to carry off the guns and ammunition, and another of 50 men to carry off the rockets, &c. which when it was dark was commenced upon and every thing was carried away by 12 oclock.—At 10 oclock the Enemy nearly surrounded our post at the Pagoda, and opened a tremendous fire of musquetry, but met with a warm reception from our little force, they being on the alert, consequently they were soon beaten of; we had no less than three attacks of this kind, which we repulsed equally well and with success—at 2 o'clock the troops assembled and retired from the Pagoda Stockade, and Lieutenant Colonel O'Donohue of the 47th with the picquet forming the rear guard, all arrived on board safe without any further firing; dreadfully fatigued and not a little annoyed at being obliged to retreat. Thus ended our attack upon Donabew, defended by three of the strongest Stockades ever seen in the Country, 25,000 under Bandoolah who proved himself on this day a most able General.—Before the attack was commenced a flag of truce was sent in to him with a letter asking him to give up the place. He sent in answer "That hitherto we had neither men or Soldiers "to deal with, we should now find that we "had both, and that he was ready for us either "by land or water, and if previous to our attack our General would like to view his "works, he should feel proud to shew them to "him." This was the answer of the Bundoolah General of the Burmese Comm[illegible] the Force at Donabew on the 6th March

[*Mad. Cour. A*[illegible]

Calc[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
RATE OF PREMIUM.

BUY.	CALCUTTA, THE 13TH APRIL 1825	SELL
3 8	Remittable Loan,.....	33 0
3 8	From No. 1 to 320 of 5 Per Ct. Loan....	8 0
36 0	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto.....	5 8
3 12	From No. 1041 to No. 1440 issued of ditto	3 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 4 0 per cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange...3 0 " ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit,
open date..... 4 8 " ——
Ditto 3 months certain..... 4 4 " ——

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10	1 11 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.....1 11½ a	2
	Bombay 30 Day's per 100 Bombay Rs. 92 0	"
	Madras ditto, 94 a 93 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	"
	Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.	
	Bank Shares, Premium 5500 to 5550 per cent.	

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; *5th April*, 1825.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, to sanction the formation of additional Recruiting Depots at Allahabad, Buxar, and Futtehghur, not only for the raising of recruits for the Native Regiments on Service, but for their drill, instruction, and equipment.

2. The personal of the officers in charge, allowance shall be 100 Rupees per month for 400 effective Recruits or under; to commence when 50 Recruits are approved:—beyond 400 the allowance to be increased 200 Rupees.

3. The usual Horse Allowance will also be granted to the Officers Commanding Recruiting Depots, with the following Office Establishment.

Writers, Stationery, and all Charges } 150
incidental to the Command,..... }
Two Pay Sircars at 15 Rupees,.....30

4. The recruits shall be approved by the officer commanding at each station before enrolment: and whenever arms are delivered out the Recruits will be formed, under orders from the General commanding the division, into companies of 100 each, not including Instructors, with an allowance of 25 Rupees per mensem for each Company, for the repairs of Arms and Accoutrements, Petty Stores, Butts and Targets, &c. &c.

5. The following establishment is sanctioned, and will be placed under the Adjutant of each Depot, (if there be one) who shall be entitled to the full allowances of an Adjutant of the Line.

1 Tindal,..... } for the Ammunition.
2 Lascars,..... }
1 Bhestee, to every 100 men.

[illegible] to every 100 men in possession of [illegible]ip Equipage.

[illegible]ckery, for Spare Arms, when marching.

[illegible]e usual Bazar Establishment..... } on reaching 400 men

[illegible] Native Doctor,..... } each Levy.

1 Dooly and 5 Bearers..... } to each Levy.

1 Drill Havildar,..... } to each Levy.

1 Do. Naick,..... } to each Levy.

6. Drill Instructors, &c. from the old Corps, employed with the several Recruiting Depôts, shall be entitled to full Batta while so employed.

7. The personal and contingent allowances above mentioned, are to have retrospective effect with the several Levies now in being.

8. A Donation of 500 Rupees will be passed to every Officer Commanding a Recruiting Depôt, for every 1,000 Recruits he may deliver over to Corps of the Line: the necessary Receipts, Orders, &c. will be attached as vouchers to the Bills, which are to be countersigned by the Adjutant General of the Army.

9. Privates of the several Provincial Corps not exceeding 25 years of Age, who are perfectly fit for Active Service, and willing to enter Corps of the Line, shall have the privilege of being transferred as juniors in the usual manner, on being approved and passed by the Officer Commanding the Division, District, or Station, as the case may be—They shall not be sent to the Recruiting Depots, but allowed to join Regiments at once, under the Orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief—These transfers to be made gradually, so that the Provincial Battalions may not be reduced below the numbers required for their respective Civil duties.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th April, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 29th day of March, 1825.

30th Foot—Lieutenant P. P. Neville.

The undermentioned Officers, have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence, during the month of August last for the periods specified against their respective names:

16th Lancers.

Lieutenant Jones, from 5th September 1824, until required for Embarkation.

44th Regiment.

Lieutenant Smith, from 24th August, to the 24th December 1824.

59th Regiment.

Captain Duncan, from 25th August 1824, to [illegible]24th February, 1825.

[illegible]utenant Matthew, from 10th September [illegible]March, 1825.

[illegible]25th August, to the [illegible]

Orders by Brigadier McCreagh, Commanding at Rangoon, of the 18th February, and [illegible]h March last, granting Leave of Absence to the undermentioned Officers respectively, are confirmed.

Staff—Brigade Major Maline, for 3 months, from 9th of March 1825, with permission to come to Calcutta on Medical Certificate:

38th Foot—Lieutenanf Mathew, from 16th February, to 16th April 1825, ditto ditto, on ditto.

The Leave of Absence, granted to Mr. Astley, late Cornet in the 11th Dragoons, in General Orders No. 3109, of the 30th August last, for four months, with permission to take immediate steps upon his arrival at Calcutta for his departure to Great Britain, is under the circumstances of the case, extended to the date of that Officer's Resignation of the Service, viz. to the 13th of March 1825.

Head-Quartres, Calcutta, 5th April, 1825.

Lieutenant Cox, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment who obtained Leave in General Orders of the 16th February, 1824, No. 3037, having satisfactorily accouuted for his unavoidable Absence for a period of eleven days beyond the term therein granted, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to extend the same to the date of his rejoining the Head Quarters of his Regiment, viz. from the 10th to the 21st March 1824.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reason assigned.

38th Foot---Lieutenant Matthew, from 16th April to 15th July 1825 in extension, on Medical Certificate, with permission to proceed to Berhampore.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 8th April, 1825.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence, during the Month of September last for the periods specified against their respective Names.

44th Regiment.

Captain Jacob, from 25th October, to the 24th December 1824.

56th Regiment.

Major Graham, from 25th December 1824, until the arrival of the Regiment from India.

Captain Stevenson, ditto ditto ditto.

87th Regiment.

Lieutenant Baylee, from 25th June 1824, until required to Embark for Bengal.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Forces at Fort St. George, to Ensign Childers, H. M. 41st Regiment, on Medical Certificate, with permission to proceed to Europe, and to be absent on that account for Two Years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

Orders by Brigadier McCreagh, Commanding at Rangoon, of the 10th and 14th March last, granting Leave of Absence to the undermentioned Officers respectively, are confirmed:

44th Foot—Lieutenant Swayne, for 3 Months from the 10th of March 1825, with permission to come to Calcutta, on peculiarly urgent private affairs.

47th Foot—Ensign Frome, for 3 Months from the 14th of March 1825, with permission to proceed to Madras, on account of ill health.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th April, 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Promotions until His Majesty's pleasnre shall be known:

89th Foot.

Lieutenant P. Agnew, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Rose, killed in action, 8th March 1825.

Lieutenant A. Stuart, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Cannon, killed in action, ditto ditto.

Ensign W. Olpherts, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Agnew, promoted, ditto ditto.

Ensign C. Arrow, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Stuart, promoted, ditto ditto.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Private letters by these vessels of the 18th mention that Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL was to be at Donebew on the 19th. Lieutenant Colonel POLLOCK was proceeding from Rangoon to join Brigadier General COTTON with two 18-pounders, two Mortars, and several Howitzers—and Brigadier MACCREAGH was also preparing to move with the Royals and two Native Regiments. The *Hydery* and *Idrian* had arrived,---and also His Majesty's 45th, from Ceylon.

The Pont Roulant Militaire.—The new Rope Bridge to which the above name has been aptly enough given, is now standing over the Canal on the Race Course, were it made its appearance at day-break yesterday morning, *no body knows how*, after a blowing tempestuous night. It having been seen in Mr. Stuart's grounds at Allipore, and in full use not many hours before. Its span, between the point of suspension, is *two hundred and fifty feet*, but being professedly a foot bridge, the breadth is is limited to four feet.

It has only *six strands, or bearings*, which support the road way, and they are as slight as *three and a half and four inches circumference*, yet the bridge is very strong and quite equal to the passing of infantry in open files with their [illegible]relocks---ied cattle, &c. &c.

A curious part of this *unique* structure is [illegible]t the frame work, which stands boldly on the top of the banks, *is all on the surface, no part entering the ground*, although the fulcrums are twenty-five feet high, and that there are only six ground tie-pins to which are projected on each side the two suspending ropes and the main radiating guy.

On examining the construction it will be seen, that a number *of the guys* are carried down from the standards to friction sheaves in the *horizontal* frame work, then passing on forward to the beam which lies across the *fore foot* of the piles are *belayed* to it. They may therefore be said to revolve within themselves as it were, and thus to steady the whole fabric.

We observe, too, that the mode of setting up this portable machine is quite new, in asmuch as that there are *two* cross friction rollers about seven feet a part for the main strands to work on, concealed in the inclined plane of the frame work, thus the *dead eyes* and their grounds-pins are excluded, and the setting up tackle is connected with the cross piece which unites the main roller crutches.

The whole contrivance seems admirably simple and effective, and must, we think, greatly facilitate the process of setting up, besides the advantage gained by a considerable diminution of weight in the carriage.

The framing at the west end has more wood in it than that to the east which latte, however, being found fully sufficient, it may be considered the best model, especially as being so much lighter.

Mr. Shakespear's new Transport Cart for his bridges, differs from the Europe pattern in general use. It is on *Hindoostannee* wheels five feet high, very strongly built, though with wooden axles, and a few of these carts will, we are told, carry the whole bridge, without any risk of breaking down. The mode of suspending the yoke below the pole, by traversing rings, we do not recollect to have seen before.

The only *pontoon* used is two common canoes with a bamboo platform across, which answers every purpose. They are strong, very portable and their cost trifling.

It would be superfluous for us to offer any encomium on the scheme and workmanship of the beautifully light picturesque structure now displayed to public view, and of which every one can form his own opinion.

Mr. Shakespear spares no pains to render his admirable invention useful. That he has eminently succeeded the two past seasons furnish the fullest proof. More we shall not say than to offer our own most cordial congratulations not only to the *projector*, but to the public at large.

We must take this opportunity of adding, that we have seen a beautiful little *Rustic Shakespearian* of about sixty feet span recently thrown over the canal in Mr. W. B. MARTIN'S pleasure grounds at Shalemar, to connect the western side of his estate. The effect is singularly pleasing from the surrounding hanging wood, and the agreeable surprise of coming to the Bridge unexpectedly.

When time has ornamented *this Rustic* with a variety of the beautiful creepers of this country, which have been testafully planted about it, the appearance will be still more interesting and rural.

[*Govt. Gaz. April 7th.*

Extract of a letter from the H. C. Cruiser Mercury, dated 27th February, 1825.—"After a tedious passage of nine days (expected to be only three) we anchored, in six fathoms, off Cape Negrais, at twenty-one minutes past seven in the evening of the 25th instant. Shortly afterwards, I received an order to be ready to go with a party of men to assist in fighting the "Mercury." About 13 minutes before 9 A. M. of the 26th I embarked with one serjeant, two corporals, and thirty privates, and proceeded to the Cruiser, which immediately got under weigh, and stood in for the Bassein river, followed by the fleet, the enemy's position having been reconnoitred, the necessary arrangements were made for disembarking the troops. As soon as the vessels had silenced the guns, a little before 11 o'clock the "Mercury" dropt anchor within 400 yards of the stockade, and poured in several rounds of great guns, which were followd up by the Larne, in such style that, in less than ten minutes, we had the satisfaction to see the gentry taking to their heels, leaving every thing behind them, after firing only one gun at us. Part of the troops were sent on shore, and destroyed the work by setting fire to it, and after re-embarking we pushed on to another and stronger stockade which was full of men: two guns were fired at the "Mercury" without injuring her, which were answered by her broadside, when the troops again pushed on shore, and found the place deserted, though they had not escaped without loss; the bringing off the guns &c. &c. detained the fleet at this place for the remainder of the evening; about dusk a very large stockade which was about 3 miles in advance of us fired off six heavy guns; we thought as the position was a very good one, that we should have hard work at it, but to our astonishm[illegible]ning up to it this morning found it deserted, as also several others on both sides of the river. During the greater part of the forenoon, we passed several boats full of men, who were pulling up the river as hard as possible, but took care to keep out of reach of our guns. The Bassein river is certainly, as far as we have come up it, the finest I have ever seen.

February 28th,—As we had a fine wind with a moon light night, we did come another till half past eight o'clock yesterday evening, after running above 35 or 40 miles during the day. We got under weigh this morning at day light with a foul wind, and at eight o'clock got aground, but got off with much difficulty, and anchored during the ebb tide, weighed at half past four P. M. run of eight miles, and came to at eight o'clock off a large village, at five o'clock were hailed by a small party of natives on shore, whom we brought off.

March 1st.—At day light went on shore to the village, which was deserted by most of the inhabitants, in consequence of the extortion of the Burmese Chief from Bassein. Found abundance of poultry, goats, and vegetables, which were freely given us by the few inhabitants we fell in with, who told us that the remainder would return as soon as we had taken Bassein. We got under weigh at 8 o'clock, and worked up till 12, when we came to on account of the tide, after passing several herds of buffaloes and deer; in the course of the day several canoes came off to the ships with fowls and pigs, the poor natives universally complaining of the rapacity of the Burmese, and congratulating themselves on our arrival; you must know the people I am now speaking of are Carrianers, and only subject to the Burmese, much against their wishes. Got under weigh at 4 P. M. with a fine fair wind, and passed a small village with a mud fort (the first we have seen) at sunset. The "Larne" outsailing us, ran on shore at 8 o'clock and stuck fast, from not having a vessel to point out the channel. Throughout our course of this day the scenery on the river has much improved, and would afford many very pretty views.

March 3—The Larne was got off with much difficulty at 11 o'clock, Several canoes came off with fowls which are in great aboundance in the jungle, the same stories are repeated of the oppression of the Burmese, who by all accounts have left Bassein. The curiosity of the people is very amusing, there being scarcely an article or part of the vessels they do not examine. The guns astonish them seeing so many in one ship, and also, the size and quantity of shot, which I believed at first they took for cocoanuts, till convinced to the contrary by the weight, but what astonished them most of all was the steerage of the ship by a wheel; they could hardly understand it, but took it for magic. The transports did not come up last night.

Sunday, March 6th—I could continue my Journal no longer, as our time was so fully occupied that I had hardly a moment to spare; however we continued advancing on to Bassein by each tide, but were very much delayed by the heavy ships. On the 4th the "Mercury" came off the ruins off Bassien. At 11 o'clock at night, the troops were disembarked from the other vessels and landed without any opposition, the enemy having taken to their heels, after setting fire to and destroying the place; this as you may be sure was a great disappointment to us, as we all calculated on finding snug houses, instead of which we are now living in most miserable huts. I am now writing in a shed which was half full of lime and plaster.

You cannot expect any account of Bassein, as it is impossible I can tell you what it was; it is a heap of burning ruins, but doubtless was very strong; some of the townspeople, who do not belong to the Burmese, i. e. Araos, Chinamen and Madrassees, have come in, and given us much information, but how far it is to be relied on God only knows; however they all agree that Sir A. Campbell has given Bundoolah a thrashing at Donabew, and has advanced towards Prome; they say that news of Bundoolah's defeat arrived there on the evening we took the two stockades at the mouth of the river, and they heard of our taking the stockades the next morning, which induced the Burmese to destroy the town and run off; they left their heavy guns, and lots of goats and fowls, and at present we are living well. We are all in the dark as to our future destination, and begin to think there is little chance of getting away before the rains set in. As for peace, these gentry do not seem to understand the term, and if they mean to follow up the system of burning all the towns, we shall be miserably off for covering for ourselves and men, who are now living under tents made of sails got from the ships.

[*The Scotsman, April* 11.

MAURITIUS, PORT LOUIS, FEB. 1.---"OUR Island has received some rice supplies since I wrote last, and our prices continue steady about 10 sieca rupees per bag"

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, NOV. 28 1824.---"Of colonial topics I can communicate little that will interest you. As is usual in small communities we are racked with doubt and jealousies, split into parties and engrossed with local incidents. The question which mainly agitates us just now is that of trial by jury; whether the colony be yet fit for it or not? This is a delicate and vital question on which so much ill blood has been already [illegible]ndered that many are afraid to [illegible] opinion [illegible] known. I never had so much prudence before, and hardly see occasion for it, as in most instances an endeavour to conceal your sentiment excites the suspicion that you are ashamed of or unsettled in them. A fine field is here open for any one possesesed of integrity, wisdom, and courage to give such a direction to the public mind as shall continue to influence it for years to come. The colony is just emerging from its infancy, and as is the case with men at the parallel age acquiring the impression which must permently influence it hereafter. Against the only person who possesses the requisite wisdom and courage there exists an inveterate prejudice, and the press being in the hands of the opposite party, they will for a time so far have their way as to involve us in trouble and misrule.

[*Ben. Hur. April* 11, 1825.

Letters from Mayoo mention, that the firing between our force and the enemy had been heard there on the 29th for two hours; and on the evening of the 30th, the troops at Mayoo received orders to advance. This is all we have been able to collect; and we shall look anxiously for the details of the affair, which cannot be long in reaching us. We may add, however, that the Padao Pass, within five miles of Aracan, is said to have been taken by General Morrison about the 27th. and this may have given rise to the report at Ramoo, of Aracan itself having been taken.

Since writing the above, and at a late hour last night, we heard that letters had been just received in town stating that Aracan was taken. We undersand that it was intended to make the attack on the 29th ult. and this would apparently account for the firing heard at Mayoo on that day. On the 27th the advance took possession of a stockade after some opposition—in which the Native troops behaved in the most admirable manner. We have not been able to add any thing further, in the course of the day.

Letters from Rangoon of the 20th have reached us. They do not contain much additional information to what we formerly possessed. The Royals and some Artillery had marched on the 18th, to reinforce Brigadier General Cotton, and the King's 45th were stationed in the Great Pagoda. Sir Archibald Campbell was falling down upon the Bundoola at Donebew, and expected to reach it about the 19th; when the Letters speak of the place being then regularly invested. Some letters, to which however we can scarcely give credit, speak of the Burmese

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THAN[illegible] RECEIVE[illegible]

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SUPPLEMENT TO [redacted]

SATURDA[redacted]

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

beginning to Stockade themselves again in the neighbourhood of Rangoon.

[*John Bull, April* 11.

Letters from Brigadier General MORRISON's Camp of the 30th of March, mention that the Chamballa Stockade had been evacuated by the enemy, and afterwards totally destroyed by our gun boats. Arracan, at that date, had not been attacked, but was closely invested; the Burmese being strongly posted on the summits of the surrounding hills which completely command the Fort.

[*Govt. Gaz. April* 11.

We received information yesterday from good authority of the fall of Arracan, but as the Government Gazette of last night does not announce it, we shall not venture any farther into conjecture, than to say that it has doubtless fallen, though the regular accounts have not yet had time to reach us.

We never miss an opportunity of calling the attention of our readers to forthcoming publications from the Calcutta Press, and we have now great pleasure in directing them to an advertisement of a work on Mahommedan Law, by W. H. Macnaghten, Esq. of the Civil Service, whose fitness for even so abstruse a task, we do not believe there is any one who will doubt, unless the execution should fall short of their expectations. No work is more wanted than this, and while we rejoice to perceive that *sequiturque patrem passibus æquis*, so we have no manner of doubt that this forthcoming work will prove a most worthy companion to that lately published on Hindoo Law, by Sir F. W. Macnaghten, just before his departure from this country. Of course we cannot say more of it at present, nor shall we be able to give any *critical* opinion on it, even when it shall appear, but we shall do our utmost to give our readers an impartial view of it, and till then this notice must suffice them.

[*Ben. Hur. April* 12.

We understand, that no official accounts have yet reached Calcutta, but we learn, that Arracan has fallen. We have been unable to obtain any particulars, except that it was a night attack, or what is more probable made towards morning. Some stratagem seems to have been employed and with success. The only loss that we have yet heard of (but which is stated to be the whole) is of one Madras Officer killed, and that excellent officer Major Kemm of the 49th Native Infantry, we regret to say, wounded in the head.

We yesterday received a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, mentioning various articles which appeared in the Scotsman during the past month of March, as highly objectionable, indeed so much so, that we are informed, we should have been visited by Government with a serious mark of itsd ispleasure had not the insertion in the JOHN BULL of articles on certain subjects of a very *noli me tangere* nature, furnished to us in the eye of Government a plea of provocation for our higly objectionable conduct. This is a severe reprimand certainly, but although we have ventured now and then a few remarks which could not be perfectly palatable, still we must concede to Government the praise of having been on the present occasion exceedingly inpartial, as the same envelope which gave cover to the displeasure of Government conveyed to us the copy of a very proper and well-merited reprimand bestowed from the same high quarter on our graceless brother of the JOHN BULL, who is, in substance, stated not only to have disregarded certain orders, but to have broken his own brittle ASSURANCES of amendment and repentance.

[*The Scotsman, April* 13.

RANGOON, MARCH 18.—I am sorry to say cruelty to prisoners on the part of the Burmese has not entirely ceased. One man, an European who was taken at Donabue was returned in a most cruel state, and cannot live many hours. Another very fine young man, of the grenadiers of the 89th Regt. well known for his courage, when near the top of the ladder, was dragged in by the hair of his head and has not since been heard of. Acts of cruelty to prisoners, are not however, I believe, general and if a Prisoner were to fall into the hands of a chief I expect he would not be ill-treated. While concluding the last paragraph, I was disturbed by the arrival of a set of Burmah Nautch Boys and Girls, They sung, and danced, and played on instruments; the latter consisted of a tom-tom, not so well played, however, as in Hindoostan, and two sorts of pipes. At the lower end of the pipe is a wide mouth like the end of a French Horn or bugle: they have a mouth piece made of several small reeds tied together, and spare ones hanging with strings; the sound though discordant was not unlike the *Stotch* bagpipes! Colonel Pollock of the Bengal Artillery is to proceed forthwith to Donabue—Capt. N. S. Webb of the same Regt. has arrived from Calcutta. It would not be a bad speculation to send a supply of *Chattahs*, they are much wanted and would sell well and quickly.

Arracan is taken at last, and we are every moment expecting the publication of the Despatches.

We had written a most goodly editorial column on the free state of the Botany Bay Press, yesterday, when a circumstance, for the occurrance of which we have to thank the indiscreetness of our two daily contemporaries, but especially the Tory one, rendered its publication irregular, at least agreeably to our own opinion. Our readers, under such unforeseen events, must therefore excuse our barren colum.

[*Ben. Hurk. April* 13.

We direct the attention of our readers to the Extract of a letter from Aracan inserted above.

It is stated, and we think truly that Aracan fell on the 30th ultimo. On the 29th the Army was very generally engaged. Colonel Grant, on that day, took two Stockades near the Town. We have the above from letters from Chittagong of the 6th—in which it is also stated that numbers of the Enemy were driven into a Nullah, and drowned. Our loss is said to be trifling, only one Officer killed.

Since writing the above we learn *positively* that Aracan has fallen. We made an unsuccessful attack during the day—but the following night the City was carried by Colonel Richards. The Officer killed is said by the Scotsman Extra to be a Madras Officer—and it is added that Major Kemm is wounded.

[*John Bull April* 13.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

ADDRESSED TO TRAVELLERS!

" Who ever thinks a faultless piece to see,
" Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er can be;
" In every work regard the writer's end,
" As none can compass more than they intend."

POPE.

I never thought I'd visit such a town
Where are no chimneys, or no chimney sweeper—
No slates on windy days to tumble down;
Pups, bugs, white ants enow, and *other creepers*.
I saw the first day (like an hungry Griffin)
A lizard eat a cockroach for it's tiffin!!

I know my uncle Tim* would laugh at this,
And roar out—" Toby dear, why that's a *thumper*"—
'Tis true to *some* no story comes amiss,
Especially to those who've ta'en a bumper.
So when I venture home, a young beginner,
I'll always tell *my* stories *after* dinner.

Wine, ruby wine!—thou stiller of the nerves—
Thou anti-sceptic cordial and embellisher
Of modern stories—Faith, that line deserves
A *something*, that is qualified to relish her.
Come then ye nymphs, who sweetly warble *lyrics*
And praise *mull'd* PORT as good for the——*hysterics!*

I see some learned *Doctor* scratch his wig,
Then cock his eye, and cry out, " curse this fellow;"
" He's some d—d *Quack*—advising folks to twig
" Hot port and ices,'till they drop down mellow."
Had I apprentice been to an Attorney,
I'd *purge* the Doctor, 'ere I went my journey.

" *Quack!*"—any Bramin goose may cry out QUACK!
A silly bird—tho' much esteem'd in Ava:
The feathers look like gold upon it's back,
The Dutch salt, smoke, and roast them all in Java.
Tho' some perhaps allow I like " nick knackery,"
No lady ever thought *me* fond of——*Quackery!*

Rich wine I say—(I've got, Sir, a *Diploma!!!*)—
Is good for nervous patients—*not for goutish*;
And Doctors who about the world roam a
Little, vouch that when a lady's *poutish*;
Mull'd port (*in quantum suff.*) to keep her *quiet*,
Is better far, than milk and water diet!

Conceit,'tis said, will never fill a purse—
But *if it does*, I know who's puff'd with *riches*.
Wine, wit, and lovely women's soft discourse
Will banish care, blue devils, aches, and stitches.
Let some Pedantic blockhead this unravel.
Then *D. I. O*—for onward I must travel.

This is an age of travels.—folks *will* roam;
I know a cause for that—the fall of rentals;—
Yet, many are there who might stay at home,
Nor hunt for fame in Lawn or Regimentals.
Some roam because they relish " *to keep moving*"
Some visit *Brussels*,† whilst their seats—'*improving*!'

If my Great Grandfather could raise his head—
I mean the one who's kindred by my mother—
A shrew'd old *Codger* once—tho' long since dead—
A great deal wiser than I'm told the other,
Vers'd deep in science—(Physics and Chronology),
He'd stare a little at the word " *Phrenology!!*"

He'd stare, perhaps, a little too at " *Gas!*"
At *steam boats* travelling the world over;
Tho' people *lately* thought it great to pass
In " *fairish*" weather 'twixt Bologne and Dover;—
Still, if you'd wish to " *end a journey*" soon,
The *shortest* way's to try an—*air balloon*!

Macadamize! he never heard the word—
Nor Doctor Johnson either, I'm persuaded;
The name came out in reign of George the Third;—
A name which horses bless, since far less jaded
All classes now applaud it—even *Quakers*;‡
Tho' ruin to the trade of *poor* coach-makers.

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* If any person choses to refer to my Pedigree in a former edition, he will perceive that I had an Uncle named Timothy, alias Timotheus!

† Brussels has, of late, become quite a fashionable resort for English and Irish noblemen, and others who have the *luck* of putting their estates to nurse.

‡ We have all heard of the improved system of road-making. A most respectable *Quaker* Coach-maker, whilst admitting Mr. Macadam's genius as a *roadster*, felt himself bound also to admit that the coach-making trade would eventually suffer. Young Mr. Macadam, *Invention*, Godd[redacted]
Whilst thou hast [redacted]
He's made a blaze in [redacted]
And now has plann'd an [redacted]
I wish he'd think of us, and s[redacted]
To hinder the white ants from eatin[redacted]

India, thou't fam'd for charcoal, snakes, a[redacted]
For half cast writers—now styl'd " Hindo Britons,
For pariah dogs, sircars, and chip straw hats—
For wi'd bears, baboos, tiger cats, and kittens—
For dust and mangoes, monkeys and cockroaches,
And *dirty* servants stuck behind *fine coaches!*

I *hate* a " muskrat "—mortal foe to fire—
I *hate* fly hunting, chowries, and musquittoes;
I *hate* a climate too, were hunger's care,
Where pure cool water serv'd up as a treat is,
Where often there is no air to move a feather,
And people melting, gasp out " *d—n such weather!*"

Yes, look again, the words are words of pain,
Yet still in *thoughtless* agony they're utter'd;
With a pale lan uid face and doleful strain,
Or " *lantern jaw'd*" indifference they're mutter'd.
Then if to seek relief a book you handle,
Musquittoes dance between you and the candle.

I *hate* to see a lizard on a wall—
To hear a bull frog in a snake's mouth choaking;
Th din of bugs—the smell too when they fall—
If on your breast, or fingers, smarts provoking.
Next comes a *flying beetle* at your head,
And drop into your soup—as *he* were dead!

" *England! with all thy faults, I love thee still*"—
That line alone immortalizes 'Cowper.'
Oh! were my means but equal to my will—
(Yet after all, I think I'll turn *trooper*)
And fly to Britain's shores—if horse or filly
Could land me at *Fladong's*† in Piccadilly.

Champaign! I've drank thee pure, and may again,
But ne'er till now from small inadeira glasses;
In diff'rent nations different modes obtain—
Some fancy mules, some horses, and some asses:
To drink Champaign if means will not allow it,
Why take the trouble *thus*, to plain *avow it!*

I know that *Sneyd* ‡ gives excellent good wine,
That *Carbonell* is second best in London;
But if a man of small means likes to dine
With best of Claret, he may soon be undone,
So ye of middling means, live long and merry,
Try chops at Hatchett's—at the London § Sherry.

Most gentry know the " *Clarenden*" and " *Longs*,"
And many others which shall here be nameless;
There *lordly Dandies* often flock in throngs,
But hastily depart when rendered *gameless*.
At that last word, good trav'ller, cease to *squint*,
'Tis newly coined, fresh from the Poet's *mint*.

In Bond-street lounge an hour, and try an ice—
In Oxford road keep clear of umbrellas;
In Regent's Circus when it rains you're nice;
But in the Parks beware of *knowing fellows*.
From " Ibbotson's" down Sere street view the Belle's
And try *Saint James's*, if in search of *H—lls!*

If at no party, dull must end the day—
Or if engaged upon no other hobby,
Look in at " *Drury*" just at half past play—
(Of course avoid what people call the " *Lobby*")—
If fond of supper, (judging by comparison)
You'll fare well at the " *Hummums*" kept by Harrison.

I see *old* " *Indy*" nodding in a doze,
Sore anxious 'till this rhyming fit is ended;
Yes, he's asleep—you hear it by his nose;—
If we stay longer he may be offended.
So travellers, I wish ye soft reposes—
Good night—but prithee, *quiet keep your noses!*

TOBY.

God bless thee, Toby—we never were so awake in all our lives. Toby? hast thou not run a rig upon us poor Indians for the sake of rhyme? Who ever put " Fladongs in " Piccadilly." We saw it in Oxford-street a little while ago. As for the merits of the younger Macadam, even we ourselves can testify the same.—ED.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE,

FEBRUARY 3D 1825.

The whole *Population* of Singapore according to a census concluded on the 30th of Dec. 1824, amounted to 12,219, according to the following statement:—

	Males	Females	Total
Europeans	60	24	84
Native Christians	89	43	132
Armenians	8	1	9
Arabs	10	,,	10
Natives of the Deccan	687	3	690
Natives of Hindustan	196	30	226
Malays	2791	2339	5130
Bugis	1190	514	1704
Javanese	28	10	38
Chinese	3561	267	3828
Total	8620	3231	11.851

When to this number is added the military and their followers 368 persons, we have the whole population already given. If we add to it a floating population of 2500 throughout the year, as in the census for 1823, then we have a total population of 14,719 being an increase of 1140 within the year, chiefly from emigration. In this period the European Set-[redacted] invita[redacted] natives of [redacted] ber (5 the amount [redacted] litary and their follower[redacted]

The population now enumerat[redacted] ed as follows: The central part of t[redacted] ment, containing the dwellings of the European residents contains 668 inhabitants only. The portion lying to the S. West side contains 1206 inhabitants, of whom no less than 2629 are Chinese. The native town contains a population of 3063, of whom 2332 are natives of the Indian islands. The establishment formed within the last two years in the new Harbour or Straits formed between Singapore and the cluster of islets to the westward of it, contains 1609 inhabitants—of whom 1653 are Malays. A population of 2215 is scattered over the interior of the island in gardens and plantations, to the depth of 3 and even 4 miles from the sea side.

The occupations of the different classes of society may be shortly adverted to. An unusual proportion is employed in wholesale and retail trade. The principal artificers are---house carpenters---blacksmiths and bricklayers, for the greater number, Chinese porters and day laborers, consists of Chinese and Malays, and boatmen, almost exclusively natives of the Coromandel coast, and fishermen, a numerous class of Malays, and the description of sea faring Chinese called *Ahia*. The number of persons employed in agriculture is above 1000, of whom near a third are Chinese, the remainder being Malays and Bugis

The most singular feature of the population now enumerated is the great disproportion of the sexes. In no class do the number of women equal that of the men. In the Bugis, for example, they are not one half, and in the Chinese, the most effective part of the native population, they are only as 1 to 13. From the small number of women and children entering into the population of Singapore, and the necessarily large proportion of male adults, it follows, as a matter of course, that it is greatly more efficient than its numerical amount would seem to indicate, and that it is in truth virtually equal to an ordinary population not of 1185, but reckoning upon on equality of the sexes, of double the male population, or 17,240, or including the floating population, 19,340. The efficiency of this population would be still more highly rated if the unusual proportion of Chinese to the rest of the inhabitants were considered, since the labour, industry, and capacity of every Chinese, is at least equal to that of any other two Asiatic inhabitants, as we have elsewhere demonstrated. The Chinese of Singapore constitute about one third part of the whole population, whereas even in Penang, where they are proportionally more numerous than in any other European establishment, it scarcely constitutes one 5th part of the inhabitants, and in Java certainly not the one hundredth.

It remains to offer some account of the architectural improvements which have taken place in the course of the year. It is in this respect that the most sensible and obvious change has taken place; a change indeed which has given a new aspect to the whole feature of the settlement. The houses are naturally divided into the four followiug classes. No. 1.---Substantial houses of brick and stone thoughout with tiled roofs. 2—Substantial houses of wood with stone foundation and tiled roofs, 4---Wooden houses with thatched roofs, & 4--- Native huts. The first are the property of the English and Chinese settlers---the second and third generally of the Chinese, and the fourth commonly of the Malays, Chulia and Bengalese. In Dec. 1823, the number of each class was as follows---the first class 46, the second class 90, the third class 200, and fourth class 350. In Dec. 1824, they had encreased thus---the first class 112-- the second class 108--- the third class 314 & the fourth class 375. The whole number of dwellings in 1823 was 686, and in 1825 911, an increase of 225 houses, which shews that the settlement has been numerically augmented by nearly one third. But the valuable and substantial part of the houses has been nearly trebled, and accordingly the whole value of the building, which in 1823 was only 244,105 Sp. Drs. was increased in 1824 to 501,657 Sp. Drs. of which buildings of stone and mortar made 404,847 Sp. Drs. In the estimate now given to Govt. no buildings of any descriptions are included, nor any buidings beyond the limits of the town, comprehending the inhabitations of a population of 3798 inhabitants.

FEBRUARY 7.

RATES OF WAGES AND PROFIT OF STOCK IN SINGAPORE.

These are subjects of great interest and importance in a new Colony, and well entitled to

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too, is a " chip of the old block," and takes *his* trips through the country for the benefit of unenlightened overseers of roads and travellers. Really a *modest* well informed *young man!!!*

* The old story of the chest of Dollars is trite enough—but white ants now-a-days take a more round about method of committing their sinful practises, tho' equally sure in the consumption of Dollars.

† Fladong's Hotel—where any traveller who choses to try, will meet with attentive attendance.

‡ Since His Majesty's visit to Ireland, Sneyd's claret takes the lead in London, Fashion has adopted the beverage.

§ These two places are in distant quarters of the town,—but a *traveller*, if in no hurry, may try both. At the London Tavern, I can ensure him a bottle of real *genuine* sherry.

[illegible] before
[illegible] receipts ex-
[illegible] exceeded
[illegible]ls, nor fallen
[illegible]avia, during tho same
[illegible] fluctuated from 60 to 90

[illegible] the price of labor we shall assume the Chinese for our standard.—Among these the wages of a common day labourer are 26¼ cents of a Sp. Dols. per day, or 8 Sp Dols. per month, and of an ordinary artificer, such as a carpenter or bricklayer, 40 cents per day, or 12 Dols. a month.

The expence of food, clothing, and lodging, her month are moderately estimated as follows

viz food drs.	4.	80	Cents,
Clothing	1.	10	"
Lodging	0.	20	"
Total	6.	0.	

This leaves a balance of Sp. Dols 1. 90 cents per month, or a saving of 22. 80 Dols per annum—The saving of the artificer living at the same rate, would be no less than Sp. Dols. 70 80 per annum.

The mode and style of living amongst the laboring classes of the Chinese is next to be described. Their food universally consists of rice, that is to say, of the highest quality of farinaceous aliment for the country and climate, bearing as it does the same relation to maize, sago, and farinaceous roots that wheat does to outs and potatoes.

With rice the labourer eats fish and coarse vegetables, occasionally pork, and of these ingredients makes three hearty meals a day. The class of artificers live a great deal better, and add to their daily ration as now mentioned pork, tea and spirits.

The dress of the labouring class taken at a very moderate estimate consists yearly of 4 loose cottonjackets and 6 pairo strowsers of the same material, at present at Singapore, almost invariably ofBritish manufacture.

It may be mentioned that the wages of a good Malay labourer, and among the people at Singapore there are no artificers beyond boat builders, are about 20 per cent less than those of the Chinese labourers. Their food, clothing, and lodging, are however proportionably cheaper, the first especially, being inferior both in quality and quantity, consisting often of sago, a cheap and inferior aliment, and seldom or ever of animal food.

The subject of the Profits of Stock may be discussed more briefly—Among native traders the ordinary rate of interest upon the security of lands or houses is 36 per cent, upon good personal security 48, and upon indifferent security 60 per cent per annum. The above rates quoted by us as simple interest, are however payable in the several degrees of 3, 4 and 5, per cent *monthly*.

Among Europeans we believe the interest of money to be as high as the law permits to be taken viz—12 per cent—These data will shew what is to be made by the use of money, or at least what the borrowers speculate upon being able to do with it.

Houses well situated and built of brick and mortar are worth about 6 years purchase, or exclusive of repairs expences and casualties will afford about 15 per cent upon the capital laid out—This calculation is the result of an actual sale which took place on the 10th instant.—The Chinese, however, building with wood and tile in their economical manner, with a choice of ground, will often obtain from 40 to 50 per cent upon the outlay.

With respect to capital laid out in Agriculture, we have shewn on a former occasion that under favourable circumstances, that is, when laid out in culture of Gambire (Terra Japonica) it is capable of yielding cent per cent per annum.

English News.

CALEDONIAN MERCURY.—OCTOBER 7.

At the dinner given by the Directors of the Academy or Friday, Sir Walter Scott, who was in the chair, proposed a toast "to the prosperity of the High School of Edinburgh," and for himself and the other Directors, not only disclaimed all feelings of hostility to that establishment, but expressed their warmest wishes for its prosperity. In fact, no such feeling has at any time subsisted: but on the contrary, as all the Directors have been educated at that seminary, they entertain for it the warmest regard; and it was with much satisfaction that the Directors heard it stated by the Lord Provost, as being the intention of the Town Connell to place that seminary on such a feeling as to cope in fair and honourable rivalry with the Acade-

[illegible] CHRONICLE OF
[illegible] ALL NATIONS.
[illegible]y and reviewing, it was
[illegible] expected that every party
[illegible] its Review. Whiggism has long
[illegible] journal abounding in the virulence and
[illegible] representation and perverted polities of this tribe. Toryism has had its antagonist journal. Radicalism, that central party, formed of the rejections of both, hated and feared by both, and repaying the hatred by an untameable malice and hostility, has, after trying its vigour in low publications, fitted to catch the eye, the pence, and the passions of the mob, attempted a higher effort, and embodied its manifesto into the shape of a Quarterly Review.

But, there is, undoubtedly, a vast portion of the public unexcited and unreached by the spirit of partisanship. In this immense and tranquil majority consists the solid strength of public opinion, the maliness of the national character, and the unbroken vigour of English virtue. The taste of this eminent portion of the community is not to be satisfied by the violences and follies of party literature. There has long been a growing opinion of the necessity of some publication, which would give a general and sufficient view of the literature of the day, untarnished by personal or political influence. A Journal, of which the fourth Number is now on our table, seems to us to answer all those purposes. Instead of half-a-dozen pamphlets sewed under one cover, and giving no more knowledge of the works presumed to be reviewed, nor of the general course of publication, than if it were published in the days of Preston John—this Review, whose title is appropriately the *Universal*, embraces every work that can be useful or interesting, produced by the British or the Foreign press during the current year—Law, History, Divinity, Belles Lettres, &c The politics and religion are those of the Constitution, and the establishment patriotic without extravagance, and attached an ancient faith without forgetting the respect due honest diversity of opinion.

A prominent feature in this work, and one that has been strangely neglected by the contemporary Journals, is its attention to Continental Literature. In this Review, Notices, of various extent, according to the value of the topic, are given of all the leading works of France, Germany, Italy, &c. Of those Notices, the present Number contains no less than twenty-eight, preceded by three and twenty articles on the prominent English books of the present time.

AFRICA.—MR. PARK.

(*From the Glasgow Courier.*)

We have been favoured by a gentleman interested in African discovery, and who has travelled a considerable way into the interior of the southern parts of northern Africa, with some notes regarding the death of our lamented countryman, Mr. Park. The narrative is drawn from a negro, a native of Yaourie, adjoining the spot where Park perished, and who witnessed what he relates. Considering every circumstance, the document is clear and satisfactory, plain and unadorned, without any thing that leads to a suspicion of its accuracy, or the intention of the negro to deceive, and in its most material features it is borne out by account obtained through other channels. The notes from which the following summary is drawn up were obtained in 1822:—

Duncanno, a negro, was born at Birnie Yaourie. He was in the Pass about to be mentioned, to sell Collas, when he was seized by the Foulahs carried off as a slave, and afterwards taken to the Gold Coast, where he was shipped on board a Portugusse vessel, and caried to Bahia, where he remained three years. He was employed in a Portuguese slave ship as a seaman, and returned to Africa in her, during Governor Maxwell's residence on the coast. Duncanno states, that he was in his native country, Birnie Yaourie, sixteen years ago (1806), when Mr. Park arrived there in a canoe with two masts: no persons landed. The canoe continued her course down the river with the traveller in her. The King of Yaourie, aware of their danger, sent off eight canoes after them to warn them of it, and in one of the canoes was sent a red cow, intended as a present to the white men. Mr. Park did not communicate with them, but continued sailing onwards. The canoes followed, and at last Mr. Park, probably dreading hostile intentions, fired upon them, but fortunately did not kill any one. The canoes returned, but the King, anxious for the safety of the travellers, again sent people to proceed after them, requesting them to stop, and he would send people to shew them the safe and proper passage in the channel of the river. The messengers could not, however, overtake them. Park continued his voyage till the vessel got amongst the rocks of Coussa, and was, in consequence, "*broke*." Birnie Yaourie is in Houssa, but Boussa is not. The latter is in the country called Burgoo. Birnie Yaourie is by land distant one day's journey from Boussa, but by water one day and a half. Duncanno described the place or Pass where the canoe was broke, to be like the cataracts in our mountains. The water ran with great force. The canoe was carried rapidly along, and before they could see their imminent danger, it struck with violence on some rocks and was dasped to pieces. The people of Boussa stood upon the rocks projecting into the river, desirous, if possible, to afford the white men assistance, but the catastrophe was so sudden, and the violence of the stream so great, that they could not reach them. The break of the river on the rocks is described as dreadful, the whirlpools foamed appalling, and the agitation of the waters so great, as almost to raise the canoe on its end, and precipitate its stem forwards into the gulphs below it. At the moment the vessel struck, Mr. Park held something in his hand, which he threw into the water just as the vessel appeared to be going to pieces. The "water was *too bad*,"—so agitated that he could not swim, and he was seen to sink in it. There were "PLENTY" of other white men in the canoe, all of whom were drowned. The river there is as broad as from Le Fevre Point to Tagrin Point, Sierra Leone, or ABOVE FOUR MILES. There was a black man, a slave, who was saved from the canoe. This black man spoke the Foulah language, and was a slave to a Foulah man. When Duncanno left Yaourie, this man was still in Boussa, but he knows nothing more of him.

Duncanno asserted positively that no person from Park's vessel landed at Birnie Yaourie, that the black was the only individual saved, and that that man only was left at Boussa. The people of Boussa went in canoes to this "BAD PLACE" in the river, where Park's vessel was broken, and where he was drowned, and some expert divers dived into the stream and picked up twelve pistols and two long musquets "Plenty of people" went from Birnie Yaourie to Boussa to see the wreck, after the King of Boussa had sent to the King of Yaourie to inform him of the disaster. Park informed the black man who was in the boat that in a week or two he should carry him with the canoe into a "great OCEAN," where the water was salt.

Thus far the simple narrative. It bears the stamp of truth upon it, and it is impossible to reflect upon the catastrophe without feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret at the loss of the enterprising traveller when he was so near completing his labour, and reaping the reward of all his toils. Various accounts, obtained through our present channel of information, agree in stating, that from below Boussa to Behim the river is open and deep, and broad and navigable.

The Detected Seducer.—A Magistrate in the County of Hereford was disturbed at his potations last week by the announcement of a vagrant in the outer hall, who awaited the Judgment of his Honour for the tread-mill or the workhouse. The Justice, nettled at the unseasonable interruption, hobbled into the room, and saw in the unfortunate creature, who trembled at his voice, a pale, haggard, and ragged female, who seemed to have attained the last stage of disease and wretchedness. The constable preferred his charge in form—the clerk read the clause of the Act against houseless wanderers—and the Justice was about to issue his mittimus, when the female, who had stedfastly gazed upon the latter since the moment of his entry, asked him in a broken and palsied voice if he were ever in Scotland. The Justice scrutinised the inquirer with a keen and searching glance; and at last discovered in the miserable and woe-begone object before him, the wrecks of a comely face which had beguiled his heart ten years ago while he travelled in the south of Scotland. A severe struggle took place in the mind of the Judge, between his duty and his gratitude; the latter, however prevailed, and the poor creature, instead of pining in the House of Correction, or the workhouse, was removed to the well stored kitchen of her seducer.—*Sunday Paper.*

COURIER, OCTOBER 18.

Lord GRANVILLE, we understand, is likely to succeed Sir CHARLES STUART, as our Ambasador at Paris. His Lordship, we believe, is now in that capital, the bearer of the usual letter of eriquette to the new Sovereign, upon his accession to the Throne. Any arrangement that may be contemplated, will not, of course, take place till after his return with the answer of his Majesty CHARLES X. to our own Monarch.

A few days since, a leaf of a most valuable and ancient manuscript, entitled the *Exon Domesday Book*, preserved among the records an charters of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, was restored to its proper place, having been accidentally found at some distance in the country, after being missing, it is said, upwards of a century. About eight years since, the above MS. was printed in 500 pages folio in a suplement to the *Exchequer Great Domesday Book;* when the learned editor and antiquary Henry Ellis, Esq. had occasion to regret in his preface the imperfection caused by the lost leaf.—*Exeter Gazette.*

Two hundred male convicts were removed on Saturday morning from the hulks at Portsmouth, to on board the *Asia*, Pope (under charge of Mr. T. Davies, surgeon), bound to New South Wales.

STEAM-BOATS.—A steam packet, named the *Express Caroline*, runs regularly between Trieste and Venice. It arrived at Venice with 46 passengers on the 27th of September, and sailed thence on the 28th with 26 passengers.

LORD BYRON.

The Hon. Colonel Leicester Stanhope has just published a work, entitled, "Greece in 1823 and 1824," in which we find the following account of the commencement of Lord Byron's illness, and the particulars of a characteristic altercation which his Lordship had with Colonel Stanhope respecting the restitution of the English boat captured by a Greek cruiser:—

"Lord Byron was seized on the 15th inst

Irish Row.

UNION HALL—An Irish piper, named Barny Dwyer, was brought before R. J. Chambers, Esq. charged by a publican, landlord of the Fountain in Falcon-court, Southwark, with paving excited a disturbance, and broken some glasses in his house, in consequence of his persisting to play some Irish Croppie tunes.

It appeared, that on the preceding night the piper came to the sign of the Fountain, and proceeded into the taproom, where he took from his bag a set of pipes and commenced the tune of "Garryowen" without receiving or even asking liberty to perform there. The moment the strain from his bag pipes was heard, crowds of Irish people who live in the neighbourhood flocked into the house, and by the time Garryowen was ended the piper was called on by one party (for it appeared there were two political parties in the room, namely, an Orange and a Croppie party) to play "Croppies lie down." The piper in obedience to the command, struck up the tune, but before he got through the first verse, he received a blow on the head from a big fellow who sat on his right. This was the signal for a general row, one party swearing that the piper should proceed with "Croppies lie down," and the other vowing vengeance if he offered to tune his pipes to the same air again. By this time the two contending parties were all up in motion, and a general battle took place between them, when the piper, who was the only man that stood aloof at the beginning of the affray, now seeing a favourable opportunity, and a good thick stick at hand, took it up, and began to "wallop" about, without respect to either party, until he made them all quiet. After tranquillity was restored; the piper was desired to play up quick, but unfortunately he soon discovered that his bags were empty, and so there was an end to the music. The two parties then left the house, and the landlord, finding that a large and valuable glass water jug, together with some rummers, were smashed in the row, detained the piper, who was conducted before the sitting Magistrate, R. J. Chambers, Esq.

The defendant being called upon to state why he had entered the complainant's house, and tuned his pipes without receiving permission so to do, replied that he was a poor Irish piper, and that he never dreamt such a "kick-up" would have been raised, because he played one of his own country airs to amuse the company:—Although the jug and glasses were broken, he had no hand in their destruction; and if the Magistrate would be so kind, good-hearted, and condescending, as to give him his liberty once more, he would be bound to say that the tune of "Croppies lie down" should never proceed from his pipes again.

The piper was then discharged, after having paid the publican for the loss of his glass.

[illegible] FOOTE.

[illegible] respecting the above-named
[illegible]d accomplished actress, we have
[illegible]ved from a correspondent, in whose veracity we believe we may place perfect reliance:—

"This young lady, if report be true, will have cause to say, with an able author.

'*Oh! that mine enemies would write a Book!*,

"It was not the intention of the friends of Miss Foote to say one word upon the extraordinary conduct of Mr. Hayne, but to wait patiently the result of her appeal to the Court of King's Bench. Since, however the *wiseacres* in the pay of that gentleman have trumpeted through the London, and even Provincial Papers, a garbled and untrue statement, and having besides insinuated that he had not *intended* to marry the young lady, it will suffice for the present to state—That Mr. Hayne directed (and his solicitors approved on his part) the rough draft of the settlements to be made on his intended bride; that he fixed the day to be married; that he caused the bride's-maid to be brought a distance of 200 miles, and to be introduced to him; that he purchasad and tried on the wedding ring, and in his own proper person, procured, at Doctor's Commons, the license.

"This statement will be sufficient for the present to relieve the minds of Miss Foote's friends.

"At the trial a recital of facts, demonstrating one of the most aggravated cases of 'breach of promise' will be brought forward that has ever occurred in a Court of justice.

"Mr. Hayne is invited to contradict one iota of this statement if he dare.

'Thus bad begius, but worse remains behind.'—*Hamlet.*

"The paragraph announcing the day for celebrating the marriage of Miss Foote with Mr. Hayne, we have authority to state, was inserted at the express and earnest desire of Mr. Hayne. We have the same authority to add that neither Miss Foote, nor any friends at her suggestion, have written, or caused to be inserted, one line in any Newspaper."—*Morning Herald, Oct. 15.*

with a severe fit.—His Lordship was setting in my room and jesting with Parry, but his eyes and his brow occasionally discovered that he was agitated by strong feelings. On a sudden he complained of a weakness in one of his legs; he rose, but finding himself unable to walk, called for assistan e: he then fell into a violent nervous convulsion, and was placed upon my bed; during this period his face was much distorted. In a few minutes he began to recover his senses, his speech returned, and he was soon well, though exhausted with the struggle. His Piedmontise surgeon and Dr. Millingen both assured me that the fit, though of a dangerous character while it lasted, was not so in its consequences. During the fit his Lordship was as strong as a giant, and after it he behaved with his usual firmness. I conceive that this fit was occasioned by over excitement. The mind of Byron is like a volcano, it is full of fire, wealth, and combustibles; and when this matter comes to be strongly agitated, the explosion is dreadful. With respect to the causes that produced this excess of feeling, they are beyond my reach, except one great cause, which was the provoking conduct of the Suliots. Lord Byron had acted towards them with a degree of generosity that could not be exceeded, and when, when his plans were all formed for the attack of Lepanto, and his hopes were raised on the delivery of Western Greece from the inroads of the Turks, these ungrateful soldiers demanded, and extorted, and refused to march till all was settled to gratify their avarice.—This was enough to agitate any heart warm in the cause of Greece. * * * * * * *

"I said the affair was conducted in a bullying manner, and not according to the principles of equity and the law of nations. His Lordship started into a passion. He contended, that law, justice, and equity had nothing to do with politics. That may be; but I will never lend myself to injustice. His Lordship then began, according to custom, to attack Mr. Bentham. I said, that it was highly illiberal to make personal attacks on Mr. Bentham before a friend who held him in high estimation. He said that he only attacked his public principles, which were mere theories, but dangerous;—injurious to Spain, and calculated to do great mischief in Greece. I did not object to his Lordship's attacking Mr. Bentham's principles; what I objected to were his personalities. His Lordship never reasoned on any of Mr. Bentham's writings, but merely made sport of them. I would therefore, ask him what it was that he objected to. Lord Byron mentioned his *Panopticon* as visionary. I said, that experience in Pennsylvania, at Millbank, &c. had proved it otherwise. I said that Bentham had a truly British heart; but that Lord Byron after professing liberal principles from his boyhood, had, when called upon to act, proved himself a Turk. Lord Byron asked, what proofs have you of this?—Your conduct in endeavouring to crush the press, by declaiming against it to Mavrocordato and your general abuse of liberal principles. Lord Byron said, that if he had held up his finger he could have crushed the press. I replied with all this power, (which by the way, you never possessed,) you went to the Prince and poisoned his ear. Lord Byron declaimed against the libe-berals whom he knew. But what liberals? I asked. Did he borrow his notions of freemen from the Italians?—Lord Byron. No; from the Hunts, Cartwrights, &c. and with, said I, you presented Cartwright's Reform Bill, and aided Hunt by praising his poetry and giving him the sale of your works. Lord Byron exclaimed, you are worse than Wilson, and should quit the army. I replied I am a mere soldier, but never will I abandon my principles. Our principles are diametrically opposite, so let us avoid the subject. If Lord Byron acts up to his professions, he will be the greatest (if not, the meanest) of mankind. He said he hoped his character did not depend on my assertions. No, said I, your genius has immortalized you. The worst could not deprive you of fame.—Lord Byron. Well; you shall see: judge me by my acts. When he wished me good night, I took up the light to conduct him to the passage, but he said, What! hold up a light to a Turk?"—*Courier, Oct.* 21.

Lord Byron's Conversations are to appear on Saturday. The volume teems, we understand, with all the great names of the age—sparing neither friend nor foe.

PUBLIC DINNER TO WILKIE THE PAINTER.

On Friday last, the Provost and Magistrates of Cupar, together with a considerable number of the private friends and admirers of the artist, welcomed our justly celebrated countryman, Mr. Wilkie, to his native country in a dinner at M'Nab's; Mr. Starks, Provost, in the chair, supported by Dr. Barclay, of Kettle, croupier.

After the usual preliminary toasts, Mr. Stark rose, and in a speech every way suited to the occasion, and which was listened to with breathless attention, proposed the toast of the day in the health of our celebrated countryman Mr. Wilkie. Mr. Stark, in proposing this toast, congratulated the company on the happy occasion of their meeting, and expressed to Mr. Wilkie that gratification which he, in common with all present, felt, on this opportunity of paying a small tribute of respect to one whom they had formerly admitted into the freedom of their town, and whom they were proud to recognise as a brother, and delighted to meet as a friend. Mr. Stark, in the course of his speech, alluded to the recent honours which, under the Royal patronage, Mr. Wilkie had attained, and that great national, or more properly speaking, Scottish work," The King's arrival at the Palace of Holyrood," in which the painter is known to be engaged, and to enrich which his Majesty has graciously condescended to sit for his portrait.

After a considerable time spent in a prolonged exhibition of those feelings and sentiments with which every one present was disposed to receive this toast,

Mr. WILKIE rose, and eloquently returned thanks to the Provost, Magistrates, and to his other kind friends present. He felt highly gratified by the occasion of this day's meeting. In this company were his earliest friends, and in Cupar was the scene of his earliest recollections. He had been honoured by the freedom of the city, and felt it as a link that attached him to the political constitution of his country; but in this he felt, as well as in the honour this day conferred, a compliment was paid to the arts of Scotland, rather than to himself as an individual artist; such a compliment, however, came with a peculiar grace from a corporation instituted for the protection of the arts of civilized life; among those, painting was the slowest in its growth—the latest in coming to perfection. Poetry and music are known to precede civilization; but painting seems a consequence, and a proof of the perfection of every other art In this branch of polite accomplishment, however, Scotland has at no time been deficient, While England had her Vandyke, Scotland had he Jameson—while she had Sir Godfrey Kneller, we had Sir John Medinè. Even when the Court and Parliament had left us, our countrymen soutght fame and encouragement in a foreign land. Ramsay became the Court painter in London; and two Scotsmen, Gavine Hamilton and Jacob Moore, were at one time celebrated as the greatest painters in Rome! Since that time, however, a more national style has arisen; Martin—whose brother, the worthy Rev. Doctor from Monimail, was to have been with the company today—did much honour to his country, and had in his portraits much of that which belonged so particularly to Sir Joshua Reynolds—that refinement of manner which made all his women ladies, and all his men gentlemen. In our own time, we have had a host in Raeburn, whose works, with those of other artists left behind him, will be relished by Scotland, while her feeliung for art remains, and while the material of their colour and form shall exist. But if example and excitement constitute artists, what may not be expected in Scotland, where the success of agriculture, of commerce, and of manufactures, the discoveries in science, the brilliant eloquence of the bar and the pulpit, the influence of their poetry and literature, and their chivalrous renown in war, all seem to conspire to stir up the feelings and energies of those devoted to art, to emulate the success of their countrymen. Mr. Wilkie concluded by expressing extreme obiigation for the honour done him this day by the Provost, Bailies, and Gentlemen present.

Mr. WILKIE then proposed the health of the "Provost, and success to the town of Cupar."

During the evening, a great variety of toasts were given, and many very suitable and interesting speeches were made.—*Courier, Oct* 19.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,—Nov. 1.

MISCELLANY, ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

The iron railing of the Statute of Achilles, in Hyde-park, is now complete and thoroughly painted; and nothing remains to gratify the public wish but the restoration of the rudely effaced inscription on the pedestal.—A fine new iron gate is now erected at the south end of the entrance to St. James's Park from Spring-gardens; and the railing of the opposite triangular piece of ground is in such a state of forwardness that it will be completed in a few days.—We understand that captain Franklin sets out on his next expeditiou the first week in February; and that the route which the expedition is to take on the present occasion will be different from the former, as it is to land at New York, and proceed from thence to the northward across the country, in canoes.—It is said to be the intention of the Treasury Board to have all branches of the Revenue, in the several towns in Ireland, transacted under the same roof, in the respective Custom-house, and that it will commence in Cork.—The project of erecting a chain pier, at Southampton, has been laid aside for the present.—When the haeds of the Scottish Noblemen who suffered in 1746, were exposed at Temple bar, people made a trade of letting spy glasses at a half-penny a look.—The Colombian corvette *Sontanter*, which arrived at Panama on the 5th of August, with 300,000 dollars, from Guyaquil, was seized by the crew, while the captain and first lieutenant were on shore. After putting out the rest of the officers, the mutineers had carried the vessel out to sea, for the purpose, it was supposed of piracy.—It does not appear to be generally known, that by an Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, a total alteration will take place on the 1st of May next, in the legal weights and measures of the kingdom; the object of the Act is to establish an uniform system, to enforce which penalties are enacted against those who sell goods by any other standard.—At Newport, Isle of Wight, at an auction last week, a gentleman bought a bundle of walking-sticks for 4*s.* 6*d.*; he immediately sold one for 3*s.* 6*d.*; and on further examination, he discovered a gold-headed cane, worth 6l.——Letters from the Havannah to the 10th of September, state, that, by their last accounts from Mexico, every thing was going on quietly, and that the bill for Madame Iturbide's pension had passed the Congress.—The *Dublin Morning Post* says, we have to record a most melancholy occurrence which has taken place this week in Nenagh. Dr. Silcox, of that town, acccompanied by Mr. Austin Twohy, apothecary, went to visit a fever patiant, from whom they both took the infection, and in the course of some days after they died, within a few hours of each other. A man at Bourge in France was condemned, when twenty years old, to the gallies for 101 years. The term of his sentence having expired, this convict returned to his native town a few days ago at the age of 121 years. Upon his arrival there, he did not recognize Bourge until he beheld the fine Gothic church of Bron, at a short distance from the town, which he recollected perfectly. As it will be readily supposed, he found neither relatives nor friends.—Thirty eight thousand four hundred and seven firkins of butter are already shipped from Belfast this season—A young Sea Nymph of Folkstone, whose father obtains a livelihood by ploughing the briny deep, was asked a few days since if she knew the names of the seasons of the year. The girl every readily replied.—"Yes, there are four.—the *Mackarel Sesson*,—the *Whiting Season*,—the *Hearring Season*,—and the *Trawling Season*? An inhabitant of Corfu, who recently returned to that island after an absence of thirty-eight years, found his wife in good health, but the widow of three husbands whom she had successively married. This man was a mariner, who had long resided at Spitzbergin, where he employed himself in the whale fishery. His whole fortune consists in 8,000 whales' teeth, which it is said, he hopes to sell.—On cutting up a salmon, a few days ago, at the Nelson's Arms, Chepstow, the carver was greatly astonished on finding an old fashioned silver tea-spoon in its bowels.—A few weeks after the death of Jane Lee, of Carrick fergus, some children of the neighourhood entered her house, then waste, and on turning over some dirt in the floor found several guineas On this being known, others scattered in, and discovered in the holes of the floor, and under old boards near the window about 200 guineas. In one instance a small tea-cup was found full of guined as, covered with a Spanish dollar.—It is calculated that not less than 50,000 horses, employed in carrying merchandise and produce from Siberia into Russia, perish yearly, through fatigue, cold, hunger, and being overladen.—A third meeting of the creditors of Marsh, Stracey and Co. took place on Friday, at the court of the commissioners of Bankrupts in Basinghall-street; the object of which was for the proof of debts. As the great proportion of creditors had attended the two previous meetings for that purpose, but few proofs were exhibited on this occasion. The business of the meeting commenced at seven, and was over by eight o'clock.—Mr. T. Knight, of Alton, Hants, has in his possession an original document under the sign manual of King Charles the First, the purport of which is, to ask the loan of 20l. towards raising, by voluntary means, 100,000l, for the defence of the realm then threatened to be invaded by the Scottish nation. The document has been retained by Mr. Knight and his ancestors ever since, and is in a most perfect state of preservation.—General Lafaettey has visited Joseph Buonaparte at his seat near Trenton, America, and remained with him two hours. It is said the meeting was quite interesting, both being deeply affected, and warmly embracing each other. Joseph Buonaparte apologised for not making the first call, on the ground that it would necessarily involve him in public associations, which it was his duty and his wish to avoid. He said, moreover, that he was in adversity and misfortune, and General Lafayette full of honour and glory, and deserving of both.—The late Thomas Leverton, Esq. of Bedford square, who acquired a large fortune by great skill and industry as an architect, and who died lately at a very advanced age, has bequeathed the sum of 6,000l. towards the extension and support of the alms-house, and six perpetual annuities of 25l. each to persons who, having rented 40l. a year, in the parish of St. Giles, may have since become reduced in circumstances. He has also left considerable legacies to the poor of Waltham Abbey, the place of his birth.—A "Poor Knight of Windsor" is to be elected by the commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq. in November next. Curious certificates and memorials will be required, to show that the candidates come within the meaning of the will, as it expresses that they "are to be superanuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men-of-war," and shall be "*single* men without *children*, inclined to lead a virtuous, and devout life, to be removed if they give rise to scandal."—In consequence of the vast quantity of copper coin introduced into this country from Ireland, by certain persons, with a view of reaping considerable profit by the difference between English and Irish currency, the tradesmen of Bristol, and many other towns, to defeat this fraudulent scheme, as far as possible, have refused to take any halfpence which bear the impression of the harp.—It is said that the Coronation of Charles X. will take place according to the old custom, at Rheims; it is even said that M. Mazois, an architect, has set out for that town to make preparations for this august ceremony. The foot path on Blackfriar's Bridge is to be separated from the great road by an iron railing, which will be of an excellent security to the pedestrians against any accident, which in consequence of the elevation of one road above the other, without this admirable pr... table.—The King's inv... Devonshire to spend a fe... is reported to have been co... pleasing and graceful episte... by his Majesty himself. His ... tion of early friendship and at... Noble Duke's honourable father ... stimulates to this intimacy. One ... scarce autographs of eminent persons ... exist at present, is that of Archbishop Cr... It is worth thirty pounds sterling.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We yesterday received letters from the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 10th of July, which disclose some curious additional particulars of the late events, out of which has arisen so violent a ferment in that colony---viz. the trial of Mr. Edwards for libel---the restrictions on the press, followed by the suspension of the *South African Advertiser*, and a magazine called the *South African Journal*---and the anonymous placard reflecting on the character of Lord Charles Somerset. It is well known that one of the motives for restraining the press at the particular period in which the interference took place, was to prevent the publication of the trial of Mr. Edwards: of which, therefore, little has yet transpired, except that he has been convicted of a libel against the Governor, and sentenced to transportation for seven years to New South Wales. Edwards' crime, it now appears consisted in having addressed letters to Lord Charles Somerset, in which he introduced severe imputations on his character. His Lordship gave these letters to the Fiscal, or principal law officer of the colony, who immediately commenced a procecution for libel against Mr. Edwards, founded on their contents. Mr. Edwards, on the trial, energetically insisted on his right to be tried according to the mode of procedure for libel in England, and defied the Court to prove either that he was the author of the letters or the publisher of the libels. "Suppose," said he, "that any person were to call me a cock-fighter, a horse-jockey, a blackleg, a swiadler, a man that had been blackballed and horsewhipped at Newmarket, that person would not be guilty of publishing a libel upon me. But if I were myself to tell all the world what names had been cast upon me, I alone should be guilty of publishing a libel. So in the present case, his Lordship has been guilty of publishing the libel which is stated to be contained in a private communication to himself." On hearing the list of witnesses read over, Mr. Edwards remarked. "I observe that the name of one of the witnesses is not inscribed. I will acquaint the Court with her name. It is Cartharina, formerly slave to Mr. Vander Riet, and at present mistress of his Excellency Lord Charles Henry Somerset. His Excellency's name as a witness is also omitted; but I will dare his Excellency to show his face in this Court. I would prove how many prize negroes he gave Mr. Vander Riet to purchase the freedom of this woman." The Commissioners of the Court, Messrs. Bresler and Borcherds, before whom he was tried, permitted Mr. Edwards during the first days of his trial to proceed in a similar strain, but at length they absolutely prohibited him from using any language of a personal nature. No witnesses were called on the occasion, either to prove the libel or the publication of it. Yet he was found guilty, and condemned to seven years' transportation, which sentence was afterwards confirmed by the full Court. This conviction, it is stated, is not under the English, but the Dutch law the provisions of which, it is said, are still allowed to remain in force in this colony. As a full report of this trial is, however, on its way to England, where Lord Charles Somerset fortunately does not possess so much power as at the Cape of Good Hope, it will soon be ascertained by its publication, on what principles this extraordinary decision has taken place. Respecting the restrictions on the press, we find few new facts in the letters. Mr. Pringle, the editor of the magazine, had indulged in some remarks on the administration of the colony, for which he received a reprimand, and a requisition to submit his articles previous to publication to the censorship of the Fiscal; on which he at once abandoned the undertaking, giving up at the same time his appointment of Librarian at the public library. On the affair of the placard, the letters state, that it was first seen by Captain John Findlay one morning early, on his way to the parade, to look for signals. He did not remove the offensive paper, but it was afterwards, as reported, taken down by a man on horseback. Captain Findlay made known the affair at the Government-house, on which an oath of secrecy respecting it was administered to him by the Fiscal, who immediately advertised a reward of 5,000 rix dollars for the discovery of the person who wrote the placard, and 1,000 to any person who would produce the paper itself. A statement was then drawnup, in which this placard was described to be of a very horrible nature, but without any further particulars; and the principal residents at the Cape, under the impression of the moment, subscribed an additional reward to that offered by the Government to the amount of 15,000 rix-dollars. Still neither the author of placard, nor the placard itself, had been brought to light. The merchants, therefore, who had no information of the precise nature of this placard, nor any proof, in fact, that it had ever existed, began to feel themselves in an excessively ridiculous

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…tion. But their mortifica… with this, for this affair of …been made the pretext for ma… very offensive and arbitrary …houses of several respectable in… …ere searched, and their private …icked, by virtue of search-warrants, …or this supposed or ideal placard. …on was sent to prison on suspision but …ards liberated; and even poor Edwards, …o was quietly awaiting there, out of harm's …ay, the execution of his sentence, was order… ed into closer confinement. Reports were also circulated that warrants were out for the apprehension of other persons, among whom Pringle, the editor of the magazine, was said to be included. This report, as regarded him, proved to be without foundation. He waited on the Fiscal to learn whether any warrant had really been issued against him, but could obtain no information on the subject. The Fiscal, however, insisted on knowing who had told Mr. Pringle that a warrant had been issued against him, and on his hesitating to reveal the name, was taken before the Commissioner, Mr. Bentinck, who asked him "*if he was aware of a Dutch law, which authorized his being sent to prison in case he persisted in refusing to give up the name of his friend who had told him of the warrant for his committal being made out.*" After a conversation or examination of two hours by Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Pringle gave up the name of his informant.

After this period, loyal addresses were poured in upon his excellency from the Court of Justice, in which the merchants were invited to join, but the Committee refused, and said the subject out to be consigned to oblivion. It was understood, also, that the conduct of the Government was disapproved of by the Commissioners sent out to inquire into the administration of the colony, who were fortunately on the spot during a scene of perhaps the greatest confusion and disorder that has ever occurred in an English settlement, and from whom the Government at home will doubtless receive a true statement of all that has occurred.

One thing is sufficiently evident—which is, that Lord Charles Somerset, notwithstanding his powerful family, cannot much longer continue to govern at the Cape of Good Hope.

It is scarcely credible, and yet we are positively assured of the fact, that bets to a large amount are depending upon the issue of Mr. Fauntleroy's trial, and that the books of some of the frequenters of Tattersall's and the One Tun are not less occupied with wagers upon the fate of a fellow-creature than with those upon the Oaks, Derby, and St. Leger. To persons who are not aware of the brutalizing effect of gambling upon the mind, this circumstance will be a matter of astonishment, and even the more experienced can scarcely view with indifference so gross an outrage on common decency. There can be no doubt that many of the blackguards who are hardened enough to make such bets, would have little hesitation in promoting any catastrophe that would enable them to win. If a man once contracts the habits of a gambler, a jockey, and a prize fighter, it is ten to one that he becomes a thorough scoundrel.

EXCESS OF THE LIFE GUARDS.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The inflamed state of the public mind in the neighbourhood where the affray with the soldi… …s last place, renders it extremely difficult to arrive at the truth. The following account is certainly very unfavourable to the soldiers. It has been communicated to us by an individual who was at some pains in making an inquiry on the spot; but when it is considered how difficult it is in such cases to avoid catching a portion of the feeling of the parties, the necessity of receiving it with some allowance, must suggest itself to every reflecting person.

In this paper of Saturday, we gave an account of an affray at Chelsea, between several soldiers belonging to the Life Guards and the civil power, consisting of two constables, named Maybank and Canning, and about 14 watchmen, the majority of whom were violently beaten, in their attempt to secure the soldiers, after they had committed assaults of a most desperate description upon a watchman and several other individuals, without any provocation. The following additional particulars have since been stated.

Three Life-Guardsmen, named Fife, Seaton, and Crouch, and two others, played several games at skittles, in Mr. Ansted's (the Bedford Arms, Pont-street, Sloane-street,) skittle-ground, and lost a pint of beer each and went into the tap-room to drink it. They were then quite friendly with each other. Several workmen in the employ of Mr. Whitehead, a painter, were drinking in the tap-room which the soldiers entered. One of the soldiers proposed to a painter, named Carr, to toss for a pint of beer; Carr tossed and won; and the soldier accidentally dropped three half pence on the floor, and ordered Carr to pick them up. Carr said he would not. The soldier swore he would make him. Carr replied he was not his master, and he wished "God might strike him dead if he did pick them up:" and the other workmen told Carr not to pick them up. The soldiers swore they would knock his——head off if he did not, and struck Carr, and several of his companions, and knocked them from one side of the room to the other. The tap-room window was thrown up, and all who could get through made their quickest way into the street: but several of them were severely beaten before they could get away.—Cries of "murder" were called, and an old watchman entering the tap-room, the three soldiers set upon him, and beat him in the most violent manner. One struck him on the head and face with a pewter pot, and another about the arms and legs with the staff he had wrenched out of his hands on his entering the tap-room. Another watchman entered, and one of the soldiers seized a red-hot poker from the fire, and made a blow at the watchman's head; fortunately the square end struck against the wall, but the pocker was bent very considerably by the force of the blow. Two other watchmen received blows from the soldiers. During this out rage, although 50 or 60 persons were outside the house, and saw the conduct of the soldiers, they durst not interfere. A cobbler named Ogleby, who keeps a stall near to the publice house, was beat and kicked by the soldiers. The names of the watchmen that were most illused, were Tomline, Elliot, Mason, Buttery, Rumble, and Warwick. On the arrival of Maybank and Canning, with a reinforcement of watchmen, the former determined to go for a file of soldiers, as his life was nearly sacrificed about three years ago, by an affray with the Life Guards.

On his arriving at the public-house with the corporal's guard, Canning entered the tap-room, and ordered the guard to secure the three soldiers, when Fife struck at Canning with a fire-shovel; but he retreated and avoided the blow. The corporal of the guard took Fife by the collar and led him to the door, when he suffered him to go, and he ran away, but was secured in Cadogan-place. The constables then insisted upon the guard doing their duty, and accompanied them and the three soldiers to Knightsbridge Barracks. On the way some of the soldiers repeatedly attempted to assault Mr. Maybank. It was the Adjutant who stated that the public-house kept by Mr. Ansted was a disorderly house, and Canning replied that it was a highly respectable house, and as well conducted as any house in the parish. The Adjutant said, "Who is that impudent fellow?" and ordered Canning to be turned out of the barracks, which was done. As soon as the soldiers were called out, and it was reported several watchmen were in a dying state, Mr. Briant, a Magistrate for the country, residing in Cadogan place, being informed of the circumstance, hastened to the spot. Tomline (the watchman), and three others of the sufferers, named Mason, Elliot, and Humbold, were conveyed to the house of Mr. Morrah, a surgeon in Sloane-street, to be dressed. Another wounded man was carried to Mr. Dickenson, a surgeon, in the neighbourhood, and the shoemaker whose head was broken, went to Mr. Richardson's a surgeon, in Sloane-street. Tomline was in so bad a state that he could not be dressed that night, and next morning was very feverish and twenty-two ounces of blood were taken from him. The following particulars of the injuries sustained by the four persons who were taken to Mr. Morrah's have been furnished by that gentleman from a copy of his memoranda taken upon the occasion:

Tomline.—Two severe cuts upon the left side of the head (one semicircular, of about seven inches in length, such as would have been the effect of a blow given by the bottom of a pewter-pot); another wound on the right side, a blow on the eye, and other wounds.

Mason.—A cut on the forehead, and other injuries not likely to prove fatal.

Samuel Elliot.—A very severe cut on the left hand, and other injury.

Rumbold—Divers wounds and bruises on the arms, shoulders, &c.

THE TIMES, Nov.—26.

The *French* papers of Tuesday, which arrived last night, are entirely distitute of political information. The following are extracts:—

(From the Etoile, dated Wednesday Nov. 24)

"MADRID, Nov. 18

The King and all the Royal family are still at the Escuriel.

"Yesterday a funeral service for the repose of the soul of his Majesty Louis XVIII. was celebrated in the Royal Church of St. Isidore.

"The King, unwilling that any of the services which were rendered him during the reign of crime, should remain unrecompensed, and impatient to testify his Royal gratitude to such of his faithful subjects as have combatted the perfidious enemies of the altar and the throne, orders that every individual who thinks he has a title to his favours, shall present within a month the claim he thinks he can make. A Royal Ordinance orders the Camara to make a strict search after persons who, enjoying ecclesiastical benefices, still continue to wear the secular habit. His Majesty decrees that in this matter the Canons of the Council of Trent be taken as a rule.

"The Minister of War has transmitted to the Director-General of the Artillery the orders of his Majesty, that the number of workmen shall be increased in all the manufactories of arms, and especially in those at Oviedo and Coruna. General Don Juan Downie has been mentioned with particular praise in the *Madrid Gazette*, for having displayed extraordinary zeal and activity in the organization of the Royal Volunteers of the province of Andalusia.

The claims of the Irish have led to a discussion of their religion, at which we are not sorry; for while England continues in its present enlightened state, there can be no question what will be the effect on the public mind, of a free debate respecting the peculiar tenets of Popery. The Catholics, also, we hear, have found a partisan in old COBBETT. Neither are we sorry for that: he will be of great service to them, no doubt! The advocate is worthy of the cause. He can also help his clients to a relic or two, if they need such things; for he has got TOM PAINE'S bones, *as he says*, somewhere or other in his keeping. The time may come, when THOMAS PAINE shall be canonized for his services by the Romish Church. However, we would gravely and seriously draw a distinction between the errors of Popery, and the claims of those who profess it for political privileges. One question does not decide the other in reason, though, in point of fact, a full exposition of the practices of the Catholic Church will operate fatally against the admission of its members to a participation of equal rights with their fellow-subjects. The course that the Catholics should pursue, should be to keep their foreign faith out of sight, and to urge their claims as men.

The Catholic faith is—we had almost said, unhappily—restored in France: and our readers may take one, among many other instances, as a proof of the consequence. In the Church of St. Genevieva, the Patron she-Saint of the metropolis, is some rubbish or other placed in an old coffin, which is declared by authority to be the body of the she-Saint; and human creatures (we blush that we belong to the same race) are seen kneeling before *the shrine* every hour of the day. The same church is surrounded by pictures descriptive of the miracles of St. GENEVIEVA: in one, if we recollect rightly, angels are conducting her through a wood: in another, she is staying the plague of Paris; and priests had employed—Jesuits, and Missionaries, and others—to brutalize the whole people down into a state at which they shall be capable of believing these absurdities. Is not no religion, or simple Deism, better than such a religion as this? Again: there are two heads of John the Baptist at this time, before which Catholics kneel—(we know those who have seen them)—one in Italy, and the other in Belgium; and at Nogent-le-Rotrow, in France, are the brains of JOHN THE BAPTIST, in the very chapel in which Popish priests having offered indignities to the remains of the illustrious Suly, as an Hugunot.

And here we must observe, that it is not sufficient for the Catholics to say that the errors which we have been describing is not their faith, or are not essentials of it. They exist wherever Popery exists: and the Catholics are not like other sects—they have an infallible head of their Church, whom all are bound to obey. Why does he not root out such absurdities—why does he not prohibit them? What would St. PETER, whose representative he claims to be, have done in such cases?

But why do we talk of the POPES, or of the distant parts of their spiritual dominions, when there is scarcely a stone statue in Rome itself, particularly those of the Virgin MARY, "the Queen of Heaven," that has not spoken: the POPE himself, for the time being, by a written document openly exhibited, asserting the truth of the miracle, and granting "plenary indulgence" in consequence, to those who adore *before* the brute image. We ourselves saw the liquefaction of St. JANUARY'S blood at Naples; and our readers may rely on it, that the fellow who is now going about the streets of London exhibiting *Punch and his wife*, performs a more respectable trick. Yet a Cardinal presided—Ecclesiastics of every degree assisted. It was in the time of MURAT; and there being a disposition in the Church to thwart the Usurper, he sent word that if the miracle were not performed within half an hour, he would shoot two priests whom he named: JANUARY melted within the prescribed time. Why, we again ask, if these frauds do not belong to Popery—if they do not make a part of it—are they allowed to be performed in the bosom of an Infallible Church, with an omnipotent Head; But the omnipotent Head, and infallible Church are parties to, and sanction the frauds. The Catholics, therefore, would do well not to speak of their religion and their Church, while they are contending for their rights as men.

"*Tales of the Crusaders* were originally intended to be published previously to *Redgauntlet*, but accidental circumstances occasioned the prolific author to change his mind. Those who pretended to be in the secret, report the *Crusaders* to contain the result of all the chivalrous and antiquarian enthusiasm peculiar to the early and favourite studies of the author."

"*New Railway.*—We learn that resolutions for an application to Parliament for leave to make an iron railway from Edinburgh to Dalkeith and to Fisherrow Harbour, with collateral branches, have been numerously subscribed by Noblemen and Gentlemen of this county. This measure, which is of great public importance, we are informed, is likely to have the approbation of a great majority of the land proprietors, on whose grounds the lines of railway are proposed. Grain, coalstone, &c. will, we understand, be conveyed to the city on the railway, without the use of horses, it being proposed to propel carriages on it with the steam-engine, by the methods most approved of on the railways at Newcastle. The estimated cost of the work is £36,000.

"The whole of the shares for the iron railway, between Liverpool and Manchester have been subscribed for." [*Scotch Papers*

THE PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE TURNIP.

Most of our readers, we doubt not have heard of the story in *Blackwood's Magazine* of a leading Member of the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh having been hoaxed with a cast from a turnip; the story ran thus—"A certain ingenious person of this town (Edinburgh) lately met with a turnip of more than common foziness in his field; he made a cast of it, clapped it to the cast of somebody's face, and sent the composition to the Phrenological with his compliments of a *fac simile* of the head of a celebrated *Swede* by name Professor Thorhippson. They bit—a committee was appointed—a report was drawn up—and the whole character of the Professor was soon made out as completely *secundem artem* as Haggart's had been under the same happy auspices a little before. In a word, they found out that the illustrious Dr. Thorhippson had been distinguished for inhabitiveness, constructiveness, philoplogenitivenese, &c.—nay, even for "ideality" and "veneration." We always considered this story as a very harmless joke on the Phrenologicals, but they have taken it up seriously, and give the following genuine account, I guess, in their own journal:—"In April 1821, a medical gentleman in Edinburgh, aided by a landscape painter, fashioned a turnip into the *nearest resemblance* to a human skull, which their combined skill and ingennity could produce. They had a cast made from it, and sent it to Mr. G. Combe, requesting his observations on the mental talents and dispositions it indicated, adding that it was the cast of the skull of a person of an uncommon character. Mr. C. instantly detected the trick, and returned the cast, with the following parody of *The Man of Thessaly* pasted on the coronal surface:—

'There was a man in Edinburgh
And he was wond'rous wise;
He went into a turnip field,
And cast about his eyes,

And when he cast his eyes about,
He saw the turnips fine;
'How many heads are there,' says he,
That likeness bear to mine?

So very like they are, indeed,
No sage, I'm sure, could know
This turnips head that I have on
From those that there do grow,'

He pull'd a turnip from the ground?
A cast from it was thrown;
He sent it to a Spurzheimite,
And pass'd it for his own.

And so, indeed, it truly was
His own in every sense;
For CAST and JOKE alike were made
All at his own expense.

"The medical gentleman called on Mr. Combe next day, and assured him that he meant no offence, and intended only a joke. Mr. C. replied, that he treated the matter entirely as such; and that if the author of it was satisfied with his share of the wit, no feeling of uneasiness remained on the other side." Now really we do not know whether being hoaxed by a cast from a turnip for a human head be more silly than seriously undertaking to refute a Joke which every body laughed at, but no one believed. —*Morning paper.*

Mr. Hayne of Burdrop Park, Wilts, & Miss Foote, late of Covent Garden Theatre.

As we have some reason to believe that the particulars of the above-mentioned affair will come before the public in a legal shape, we, for the present, refrain from laying before our readers all the information which has reached us on the subject. We shall therefore now content ourselves with stating, and this we do without in any way meaning to prejudge the question, that the situation of the lady is one of a most distressing and heart rending nature. It is true that she has not only been subjected to the insulting treatment stated in *The Devizes Gazette* (which by the bye is incorrect in some of its details), but also that she has been compelled to endure similar insulting treatment, *a second time*, and all within the space of a few Weeks.—We are also bound to add, that both these disappointments have been accompanied by, what at present appears unnecessary affronts. For instance, a day was named for the wedding—the ring was bought, settlements were drawn up and approved—and the expectant bride dressed and ready to be conducted to church, when, after waiting for hours, instead of the gentleman, arrives a letter from him, imploring the lady to believe nothing she might hear in his disfavour—that he could account for his conduct, and that he would still honorably perform his engagement towards her. His subsequent behaviour confirmed, in a measure, these professions—*he* was once more received—*a second day* was appointed—a second time every thing was ready, and a second time came an excuse instead of the promised bridegroom. Now, as we do not learn that any concealment took place on the part of the lady—or that, to a man like Mr. Hayne, mixing in the world, any thing remained on her side to be discovered, we must, until we hear his statement, express our surprise at the gentleman's conduct. Nothing can exceed the warmth of the profession contained in his letters to her, during the whole progress of this affair, down to the hour of the second disappointment; but of those it is probable, the public will be enabled to judge. At any rate, it calls for a strong case of defence on the part of a wealthy man, *twice* to fix the wedding day with a poor young woman, and twice to outrage her feelings by disappointments. As to his family locking him up—that, as he is of full age, would be only to excuse his heart at the expense of his head—to make him a fool instead of a knave.

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